

DANISH

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

a. Elementary, Higher (High
School and College)

DANISH

I A 1 a

I D 2 c

II A 1

III A

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IV

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) Feb. 25, 1938.

A LECTURE BY PROFESSOR CHR. ANDERSEN

Professor Chr. Anderson, son of the Rev. A.W.Andersen, Danish Trinity Lutheran Church of Chicago gave an excellent lecture last Friday night in his father's church. The young professor who holds a high position at Wayne University in Detroit spoke on the subject: "A Modernization of our Educational System." The lecture was accompanied by moving pictures.

Professor Andersen began his lecture with paying a tribute to the Trinity congregation, expressing his thanks and appreciation for the years he has lived among this little group of people, and for the ideals with which they had imbued him while growing up. He admitted that he, like most other young people did not at that time understand or appreciate the idealism which causes Danish emigrants to hold on to their spiritual values. He had learned that later and felt now clearly that this alone was an invaluable inheritance and an asset in his work as an educator.

He informed us that about one third of the teachers at Wayne University were of Scandinavian descent.

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) Feb. 25, 1938.

The lecture was clear and intelligible to all. The speaker had a pleasing way of expressing himself and met criticism with understanding.

Maybe the Detroit School system is good for Detroit because Detroit is a marked industrial center; yet it must be said that this system is based on the fact that the parents in general do not possess a strong feeling of responsibility and are either too poor or too lazy to concern themselves about the education of their children. The speaker was of the opinion that sooner or later it would prove a necessity to keep the children in school to the age of twenty-one, all on account of the scarcity of jobs. The many years of schooling would not include academic education or any other thorough training, but the time would be spent in a pleasant way, as far as possible, to the individual satisfaction of the students. It seems to me that this system of education puts too much of a burden on parents who are poor. Possibly also that state and county would have to support the young folks while growing up which would be a total surrender of responsibility on the part of the parents, and which in this country would mean surrender of responsibility to the politicians. The Spartans in old Greece had a similar idea 2,600 years ago. It did not work so well. Now the same thing is tried in Italy, Germany, Russia and other places. The result is doubtful.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) Feb. 25, 1938.

I believe the best we could do is to take a look at Nature and notice what is going on. Living beings in general have a decided feeling of responsibility towards their offspring and will see to it the young ones are being properly educated so they can stand on their own feet in the world; but of course in the world of nature we do not find any half-baked psychologists.

Signed: Johanne Dupont-Hansen.

Danish National Committee, C. Arild Olsen, World's Fair WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
Year Book, 1933, p. 31 and 32 and 107.

DANISH-AMERICAN FOLK HIGH SCHOOLS AND GRAND VIEW COLLEGE.

Forty years ago, in the year of the last World's Fair in Chicago, an extraordinary convention of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, assembled in Chicago, directed that its national board consider the erection of a new theological seminary. Undaunted by the panic of that year and the subsequent economic exigencies, the regular conventions of 1893 and 1894 dared to propose a large plan and adopted a resolution to erect a Danish-American university.

Their hopes envisaged a plant built to accomodate two hundred students and so organized as to be able to meet the expanding needs of the synod. Its fruition required the services of three men, wrote R. R. Westergaard; one who could sing, one who could fan the flames, and a daredevil.

Danish National Committee, C. Arild Olsen, World's Fair WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
Year Book, 1933, p. 31 and 32 and 107.

F. L. Grundtvig, son of the Danish educator, poet, historian, and bishop, became the poet laureate of the Danish immigrants; Thorvald Helveg, graduate of the University of Copenhagen, fed and fanned the feeble flame; and P. Kjolhede, trained at Askov Folk High School in Denmark, rose as a courageous giant. These three men, endowed with the life and spirit of the three great cultural centers and movements of nineteenth-century Denmark, symbolized the hope that there might arise in America a larger school, dedicated to the task of preserving the cultural values of Danish origin and of seeking the new in their adopted land. The fourth of July, 1895, the building committee secured the title to the property in Des Moines, Iowa, on which the new university was to rise.

The dreams of an imposing university structure were not realized. One section of the present plant was completed and dedicated September 27, 1896; the second was erected in 1898 to meet the needs of an expanding

Danish National Committee, C. Arild Olsen, World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 31 and 32 and 107.

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enrollment; and in 1904 the structure was completed. The joy manifested the day the school was dedicated was not dispelled by the fact that no students had as yet enrolled. The first student came that afternoon; he bore the illustrious Danish name, Niels Jul. Since then thousands of young Danish-Americans have attended the college.

In November 1897, the school was named Grand View College. The thought of a university had not disappeared, but the character of the school changed to meet the needs of the synod and of the young people. As it grew, it expanded to include not only a seminary and a normal-training course for Danish-American teachers but also business course, a department of physical education, and a short winter session, patterned after the folk high schools. It incorporated later a High School and eventually a Junior College. Now it offers three years of seminary work, two years of college, Junior College, the last two years of High School, a teachers' training course preparatory for work in the vacation schools in Danish-American communities, a department of physical education, and business and technical courses.

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), July 17, 1925.

THE TENNESSEE CASE

Permit me to call your attention to an inaccuracy in A. T. Dorf's article, "The Tennessee Case," which reveals a certain degree of misunderstanding.

It will not do for us to distinguish between the aims and purposes of elementary education and those of higher education, or to question our right to academic freedom. If we did, we should be supporting Bryan's theory, which holds that [proper] education is what the majority says it is, whether or not it is consistent with truth and reality. Our schools and universities should be free to teach the truth, which is discovered and promulgated by scientists and experts better than by a majority of lawmakers.

The Bill of Rights in our Constitution expressly exempts the individual from majority rule in certain respects, as for instance in religion. No majority can force the individual to join a certain religious denomination. State and

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), July 17, 1925.

church are separate institutions. For that reason the foolish attempt made by the State of Tennessee to force school boards to adopt an orthodox theory of education will be declared unconstitutional when the case reaches the Supreme Court and probably before.

To be sure, while religion is a subject banished from our schools, atheism should not be taught as a substitute; but we cannot keep out the theory of evolution by branding it as atheism. The biblical theory of creation has nothing to do with our educational system. Whatever facts science has discovered about the origin and development of our globe and of the living beings which inhabit it is a separate and distinct matter which should be available for study in educational institutions. The Montrey Act of Tennessee is a plain attempt to subjugate the church to state authority and have it made over according to orthodox Protestant doctrines, and this is against the Constitution of this country.

Enforcement of the law would result in trouble and nonsense anyhow. In

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), July 17, 1925.

geography the children would learn about the four corners of the earth, and the sun and moon hung up to furnish us with light. In zoology they would learn that rabbits and hares belong to the class of cud-chewing animals. Physics would be mostly miracle tales, as for instance the one about cold fire and the iron that could float on water. In astronomy it would not do to tell the pupils that our earth is but an infinitesimal part of the solar system, a fact gradually revealed through the ages.

No; scientific discoveries cannot be abrogated. They constitute a foundation for our civilization, and it is necessary that they shall be subjected to study in our educational institutions so that the younger generation may feel at home in its environment and adjust its attitude toward religion accordingly. The Montrey Act of Tennessee contradicts the religious views of a number of people. What would be the result if the children of liberal-minded, enlightened parents were forced to learn that the earth was created in six days, and that a great flood covered it entirely some five thousand years ago, and to accept this and

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), July 17, 1925.

the rest of the biblical legends as actual facts? Let us pray to be delivered from that evil. Fortunately our Constitution with its Bill of Rights stands as a guardian against such nefarious attempts.

(Signed)

Oswald E. Helsing

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende, (Danish Times) May 15, 1925.

[REVEREND A.T. DORF VISITS GRAND VIEW COLLEGE]

Rev. A. Th. Dorf is visiting Grand View College, Des Moines, Iowa this week; he was a member of the Examining Board during graduation which has just been concluded.

Another event at Grand View College was a clergymen's conference during which Rev. Dorf gave a very interesting lecture.

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DANISH

Danish Times, Nov. 26, 1921.

OUR DANISH COLLEGES

(Editorial)

We hear so seldom about our Danish Colleges in the Danish-American press. Why? Is it because the press does not understand that our schools keep up the Danish language.

The Danish schools have followed wherever there was Danish emigration, farther and farther to the West. First there was the college in Ashland, Michigan, where Kristian Baun did wonderful work in spreading the idea of Danish people's colleges. Next came Elkhorn, Iowa, and Tyler, Minnesota.



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Danish Times, Nov. 26, 1921.

The next outstanding college was in Nysted, Nebraska, where Reverend Barbjerg was the founder and builder, and lastly, Solvang in California. Following these came several high schools of an advanced type: in Blair, Nebraska, and Grand View, in Des Moines, Iowa.

We want to fight for the continuation of these schools and colleges. It makes no difference to which church organization these educational institutions belong; they must continue.



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DANISH

Revyen, June 7, 1919.

NEW DANISH UNIVERSITY

The Reverends Gravengaard, Vestergard, Kjolhede, Knudsen, and Grundtvig, decided to enlarge the college at Grand View, and change it into a Danish University.



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DANISH

Revyen, May 15, 1915.

CHICAGO'S SCHOOLS

Last night, Dr. P. C. Clemensen, member of the Chicago School Board, spoke in Dania Hall about the Chicago schools. He pointed out that the eighty year old Mrs. Young and the Catholics were ruling the schools, and that there was too much graft involved. He also gave some concrete proposals as to how to improve the entire school system.



Revyen, Sept.6,1913.

"CROWN, THE VICTOR"

During his recent stay in Chicago the superintendent of public schools in Porto Rico inspected the Lane Technical High School, and was so impressed by the methods employed there and by the results obtained, that he decided to engage twenty of the school's graduates to introduce its system in the government schools in Porto Rico.

Among the twenty graduates chosen is the son of the Danish wholesaler Max Crown, the twenty-one year old Victor Crown, with the nick name, "Crown, the Victor," referring to the many first prizes he won while attending the school.

The twenty youngsters, who are now making the front pages all over the country, are leaving Chicago on September 8, with the prospects of a great future on one rich and progressive island, and we join his many friends in wishing "Crown, the Victor" a happy voyage.

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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 12, 1913.

CHRISTIAN M. MADSEN

Members of the Illinois Legislature have recently visited the University of Illinois, in Champaign and Urbana, with the object of inspecting this gigantic institution.

Among the speakers, who addressed an audience numbering 3,000 students and teachers, was Representative Christian M. Madsen, who emphasized the importance of public control over educational institutions and closed with the following words which hit the point in a striking manner:

"We believe that whoever furnished the financial backing for any institution will, at least to some extent, control the policy of that institution and for that reason we believe that our state universities should be free from any particular interest or creed, making it their



Revyen, Apr. 12, 1913.

object only to discover and impart the fundamental truths and great achievements in science and philosophy.

"I wonder if you boys and girls, in this great audience, realize the opportunities which are given you here, as keenly as one who has never had a chance. I am perhaps an idealist, as your president said. I am looking forward to the day when every boy and girl in the State of Illinois shall have an opportunity such as this great institution holds out to you, and I want to assure you that the University of Illinois has no more ardent supporters than the four Socialist members of the State Legislature."



1. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

b. Foreign Languages

I A 1 b

II B 1 d

III B 4

II A 1 b (Norwegian)

II B 1 d (Norwegian)

III B 4 (Norwegian)

II A 1 b (Swedish)

II B 1 d (Swedish)

III B 4 (Swedish)

DANISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 8, 1925.

SCANDINAVIAN MEETING

(Editorial)

p.4.....The Society for Promotion of Scandinavian held its 15th Annual Meeting Friday and Saturday, May 1, and 2, at the University of Chicago.

The "Society" with members throughout the nation, published a periodical containing articles dealing largely with the older and newer Scandinavian literature.

At many of our universities, particularly in the Middle-West, the study of Scandinavian languages and literature is carried on and quite a number of well-known men of learning are engaged in this work.

During the war the time was rather inopportune for the study of foreign languages as a whole, and a lack of interest was noted at all universities. However, the work was not abandoned, and a greatly increased interest in the study of the Scandinavian languages and literature is expected in the near future.

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Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 8, 1925.

Several articles on literary and linguistic questions was read at the meeting.

Professor **Sturtevant** of the University of Kansas, had written an article on **Bjornson's: The Hands of Mother,**" Professor Henning Larsen from Iowa University presented his work on an old Icelandic Document, which contained the oldest Nordic book on medicine. He proved that it dated back to the year 1450.

Professor Rolvaag gave a resume of the Norwegian Author Hamsun's work "The Great Hunger," the conclusion of which from a critics point of view, he found unsatisfactory.

Professor Lauritzon from Augustana College spoke on the poems in Victor Rydberg's: **The Weapon Smith,**" and Professor Flom from Illinois University spoke on "Forbidden Words."

Two **interesting** and enjoyable days were spent. Particularly enjoyable was the Public Dinner Friday **evening**, spiced with songs and speeches.

Dansk Tidende og Revven, May 8, 1925.

One of the "Societie's" traditions is a Song Evening, and under the direction of Pastor Dorf, many Danish, Norwegian and Swedish songs were sung from the High School Song Book.

Professor Eivar **Joranson** from the University of Chicago and Pastor Dorf sang a few of the well-known "Gluntar," and Miss Karen Bruce played several of Grieg's compositions.

It was a genuine Scandinavian evening, and the American Professor sang with enough zest and enthusiasm to put a Scandinavian gathering in the back ground.

If any one wishes to support the Scandinavian studies in our universities, they should join our Society. Annual dues are one Dollar and should be sent to Professor J.J. Alexis at the University of Nebraska, who will forward membership cards as well as our "Paper."

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 8, 1925.

At Chicago University, Professor J. N. Gould has charge of the study of Scandinavian Languages and Literature. He has traveled extensively through the Scandinavian country and knows Old Norse as well as modern Scandinavian literature as few others do.

The University has under consideration several plans for the extension of this work. In order to do this a fund must be established, from which a Professor can be paid as well as the aquisition of a library.

A committee representing the different people with this language group, has been appointed, and whose object it is to try to arouse interest for this cause.

Here is a golden opportunity for some of our wealthy countrymen to lend a helping hand.

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II B l e

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Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 30, 1924.

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WHY LEARN DANISH?

"Dana College", Blair, Nebraska, a short time ago invited its students to participate in a competition to write a treatise of or more than 1,000 words on the above question. Of the many excellent answers received, the one reprinted below was awarded first prize. It has been most kindly lent us for publication, as it is a "Question" with which our readers are confronted time and again.

Should a Danish-American Learn Danish - and Why?
(by Holger Christensen, Dana College.)

There should hardly be any doubt as to whether or not Danish-American should learn Danish; if properly considered most people will agree, that it is of great importance in many fields of endeavor. In short "that is the answer."

Whom shall we include as Danish-Americans? The best answer to this would be: All Danish immigrants, all born of Danish parents or near ancestors.

I A 1 b

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DANISH

II B 1 e

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 30, 1924.

WPA (1-1, 111, 112)

Many Danish immigrants are possibly of the opinion, that they do not need to learn Danish; that they have learned it already, and now they want to learn as much English as possible. This is altogether natural and proper. The trouble is a foreign born has difficulty in learning English to perfection, particularly so if he throws his mother-tongue overboard. Some people seem to think that it is a waste of time for a native Dane to learn Danish in America; but this is far from being the case. We can assume as a matter of course, that it is well nigh impossible to acquire a good command of another language, if we have difficulty in expressing ourselves in our native tongue, and we must also agree that there is a woeful inexpertness among our immigrants in this respect. Most of these people speak the dialect of their province, which is difficult to understand in other provinces and more so in America.

If every Danish immigrant would polish up on his dialect and acquire an understandable Danish, it would be a whole lot easier to conserve our language down through generations; it would also give the parents more influence over

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II B l e

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 30, 1924.

WPA (ILL, 210)

their children, when they use good Danish without an admixture of anything else; the children will not only lose respect for the "Old Country" language, but also for their parents, when these, largely on account of difficulties with the language, are misunderstood. From the above we arrive at the conclusion that the immigrant should learn Danish as well as the American born.

The American born Danish-Americans are having difficulties in grasping the position of their parents, without knowing something about the conditions which have influenced them. This is best overcome by becoming familiar with the language as well as with its literature; unless one has the opportunity to travel and receive first-hand information, here again a command of the language plays an important role.

Many will perhaps say; we can obtain the different country's literature in translations; this is true, but no translation from the Scandinavian or German languages into English, however good, can even approximately compare

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II B 1 e

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Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 30, 1924.

with the Original language.

Others will claim there are so few opportunities to use Danish as its distribution is somewhat limited. You will find Danes wherever you go in this world and they also retain their language. We go to much trouble and many head-aches to learn the "dead" languages, which after our school-days are quickly forgotten.

It should be the ideal of every Danish-American to know the Danish language and its characteristics. The Danish literature is so encompassing and comprehensive that no one wished to become acquainted with foreign conditions needs be without material for study. Many will say, that they are familiar with these conditions, because they have Danish parents, but here they are wrong; the Danish people and the Danish-American are two very different people both socially and in thought.

The two have much to learn from one another, learning their ways of living,

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II B l e

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Dansk Tidende og Revyen, May 30, 1924.

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their horizon of life, thereby widening ones own. The same applies to the study of languages. Anyone studying a new language considers it a serious and pleasant undertaking and refrains from mixing the different languages like another "Bable with its Confusion of Tongues." He will also realize that his knowledge of his own native language will materially improve as he proceeds in his study.

I A 1 b
I A 1 b (Norwegian)

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 1, 1913.

DANISH TAUGHT IN AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOLS

The Chicago Board of Education has added a course in Danish and Norwegian languages and literature, to the schedules of Carl Schurz and Tuley high schools.

The courses will be given jointly or, if the number of pupils warrants it, separately.

The subjects will be rated equally with other subjects.

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I A 1 b

I A 1 b (Norwegian)

I A 1 b (Swedish)

DANISH

Revyen, June 3, 1911.



DANISH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

p.2.....We are informed that the University of Chicago has decided to grant Danish, Norwegian and Swedish equal standing with German and French, with reference to admission to the university.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

d. Special Endowments

I A 1 d

III B 2

I A 1 d (Norwegian)

III B 2 (Norwegian)

I A 1 d (Swedish)

III B 2 (Swedish)

DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Nov. 13, 1925.

SCHOLARSHIP.

Through the American Scandinavian Foundation, Armour and Co., the greatest packing firm in the United States, has donated a \$3,000 scholarship to cand. polyt., Karl Moller Nielsen to use for another year of study of refrigeration and packing technique in the establishments owned by the company.

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I A 1 d
II A 2

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 3, 1912.

YOUNG DANISH-AMERICAN WINS UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP

(Summary)

Mr. John Larsen, nineteen-year old son of our countryman, Mr. August Larsen, saloon owner, has been awarded a four year scholarship to Princeton University, by the Princeton Club of Chicago. The scholarship includes tuition and all other expenses at the University.

Young Larsen worked his way through the Evanston Academy by tending bar in his father's establishment, and many American newspapers, commenting on the appointment, have complimented the boy on his versatility as an outstanding scholar and a first class "drink slinger".

"He is a man of all around ability," says the secretary of the Princeton Club, "a good fellow, and a good mixer--speaking both of drinks and men--and we feel

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Revyen, Aug. 3, 1912.

sure that he will make good at old Princeton. We believe he will show the Tiger that Chicago has some pretty good boys."

Larsen is planning to specialize in civil engineering.

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III B 2
II A 1
IV

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 16, 1907.

THE FENGER MEMORIAL FUND

Dr. Christian Fenger's influence on the development of medical science in the United States, particularly in Chicago and the Middle West has been of vital importance which is acknowledged by all physicians.

This widespread appreciation was expressed at the celebration of Dr. Fenger's 60th anniversary when 500 prominent physicians from all parts of the union participated in a banquet to pay their tributes to the great master and teacher and to express their appreciation of his contributions as a physician and scientist. Dr. Fenger died one year later.

His friends and fellow physicians are now planning a memorial to remind future generations of his greatness.

The Scandinavian Medical Society was first in the line of sponsors and as a primary result The Fenger Memorial Association has been incorporated with

I A 1 d

III B 2

II A 1

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 16, 1907.

Dr. Frank Billings as president and Dr. L. Hektoen as secretary and treasurer. The object is to collect \$25,000 to establish the Fenger Memorial Fund. The interest or proceeds of the fund shall be given to one physician or student of medicine every year and to be used for medical research.

We believe that this is a most worthy manner in which to pay our tribute to Dr. Fenger and the greatest honor any Danish born citizen of the United States has yet been given. We of Danish birth have every reason to contribute heavily to show our appreciation for the honor reflected on us by Dr. Christian Fenger. As a member of the committee I have been urged and authorized to appeal to my countrymen, colleagues and former patients of Dr. Fenger who may feel indebted to him for restored health many of whom perhaps owe him thanks in addition for unselfish service and assistance--for a contribution to this worthy cause.

Please mail contributions to me.

Sincerely yours,
Niels Johnson, Physician,
741 W. North Ave., Chicago.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

**a. Elementary, Higher (High
School and College)**

I A 2 a

DANISH

Revyen, April 30, 1898.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30271

[DANISH FOLK SOCIETY]

"Dansk Folkesamfund" here in Chicago invites all to a mass meeting May 1st in the school of the Trinity Church on the corner of Bickerdike and Superior Streets. The aim of the meeting is to further the cause of the Danish school for children, and to discuss the starting of a Danish people's high school in this town, to which a trade-training school is to be connected.

I A 2 a

DANISH

Hejmdal, July 17, 1875.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL]

Miss Olivia Olson called a meeting last Friday at the Workingmen's Hall in regard to the question of opening Scandinavian schools, or at least one school for the progressive youth. The meeting was not as well attended as it should have been. Every one seemed to be interested and promised their support to Miss Olivia Olson. The school should be free so as to help keep the young people off the streets. They must be taught things not taught in the public schools. How to get the money to rent rooms, and pay for the gas and heat, will be taken up at the next meeting. Teachers can be secured gratis. They were sure teachers would be glad to donate a few hours a week to a project of this type.

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A. Education

2. Parochial

b. Foreign Languages

I A 2 b

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914.

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[DANISH SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO]

Den Danske Kirke (The Danish Church) has in Chicago the following schools:

- At St. Ansgar: Sunday school 90 pupils with 6 teachers.
Vacation School, during 25 days with 23 pupils.
Saturday School, during 36 days with 35 pupils.
- At St. Stefan: Sunday School, 80 pupils with 8 teachers.
Vacation School, during 40 days with 30 pupils.
Saturday School, during 34 days with 14 pupils.
- At Trinitatis: Sunday School, 114 pupils with 13 teachers.
Vacation School, during 52 days with 40 pupils.
Saturday School, during 20 days with 24 pupils.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

3. Adult Education

DANISH

I A 3
II B 2 f
I A 1 b

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) July 18, 1924.

THE VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE.

Dana College, Blair, Neb., the American School for Danish emigrants begins its full semester Sept. 22.

We most sincerely advise Danish emigrants to take advantage of this course because it surely will prove very beneficial to the students.

Dana College teaches all regular college subjects and also offers a special course for those who wish to take high school and two years of College. Also there is a two year business course. Dana College is authorized to issue state certificates.

Here is an excellent opportunity for newcomers to learn the English language, and a chance for others to learn Danish. The price of this particular course is so low that most people can afford it. The

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) July 18, 1924.

whole course, including board and room for thirty six weeks, is only \$243-\$252, or about \$7.00 per week. Taking into consideration the benefits obtainable and the value of general education it ought to be a matter of course that Dana College registers more applications than it is able to accommodate.

WPA (11-11-1961) 100-100000

Danish Times, Feb. 25, 1922.

ONE MAN DID NOT UNDERSTAND

The foreman told the men what to do in order to avoid accidents. One man did not understand English. The result was an accident; a man was killed. A family was left without support.

You do not want to be that man. Learn the language of the country, it will add to your safety. Increase your pay and your chance of promotion, and fit yourself for better citizenship by learning the English language. Become a good citizen.

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I F 3

I F 4

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DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 28, 1922.

WHAT CAN I DO?

(Editorial)

Every democracy is as good as the people in it, and no better. The Kingdom of Heaven itself would soon go to pieces, if left in the hands of ignorant, selfish, and wicked beings. Immigrants often complain that although the United States is a democracy, a land of the free, and a refuge for oppressed and ill treated, they, nevertheless, have suffered at the hands of some people here, just as they suffered in the old country. There is a good deal of wrong done, and altogether too much law violation, resulting in unnecessary suffering. Why? Because the citizens of this country are not doing their duty towards democracy. There is too much ignorance, too much indifference, and too much pure laziness. Things will not, and can not be made better, until there is an improvement in the citizenship, here and elsewhere.



I A 3

I F 3

I F 4

I H

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DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 28, 1922.

In the first place, there are too many people here from other countries who do not know the English language. They can not function as citizens, because they do not know how. Too many do not care to take the trouble to learn how, or to make use of their opportunities to influence things for the better. It must be your wish, and the wish of every man and woman who believes in common good, to assist those who do not know the language of the land, or how to perform their duties as citizens. You naturally ask, "What can I do?" The answer is simple: "Learn those duties yourself, and see to it that your nearest neighbor learns them. Unless you do this, you have no right to complain about the government."

In the second place, there are people who know the language, and know how to do their duty as citizens, but dislike the work involved in doing their duty.

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DANISH



Danish Times, Jan. 28, 1922.

Others do only that which will bring them some immediate advantage. They are too blind to see that failing to do their duty well is bound to cause them a great deal of trouble eventually, and that to seek only small favors, instead of honesty and efficiency in public service, is to deprive the people of much good and many greater advantages, which come from efficient and honest administration. Again, you ask, perhaps, "What shall I do?" And again the answer is: "First, do what is right yourself, and then influence others to do the same."

Lastly, there are people who use their influence as citizens for their own personal advantage at the expense of all the people. They not only vote, but do everything in their power to make others vote for them and their

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DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 28, 1922.

friends, because they profit by it. These people often do a great harm. They are responsible in a large measure that public welfare is neglected and politics used to help the individuals or cliques who try to grab the power. If the citizens were to do their duty, it would be impossible for these people to **get** into power. Individuals would be elected who would do right, and whose **goal is the public good**, your good. Are you asking again, "what can I do?" You can use your vote against dishonesty, and vote for the honest, public-spirited man. You can influence others around you to do the same. You can be on guard always. One alert man, who does his duty like this, is worth a hundred of the indifferent. You can realize of what great value you can be to the cause of democracy by acting upon these simple suggestions.



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DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 28, 1922.

Is it worth the effort? When you consider that your happiness, that of your family and your friends, and what is still more important, the safety and preservation of democracy, depend on your doing this, it is worth your while. Do you realize how much depends on you? Begin Today to Learn to Be An Intelligent Citizen; To Be An Active Citizen, and last, but not least, To Be A Courageous Citizen.



Revyen, Nov. 8, 1913.

EVENING SCHOOLS

The Board of Education is conducting thirty-three public evening schools in various parts of the city.

Instruction is given in English and elementary school subjects, as well as in handicraft and cooking, and it is free.

We particularly recommend these schools to Danish newcomers as good places in which to learn English.



I A 3

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 14, 1912.

SCHOOL FOR FOREIGNERS

Sponsored by the Board of Education, classes for adult foreigners over eighteen years of age are held at the Jones School, Harrison Street and Plymouth Court. The instruction is free, and this is an opportunity to learn English which newcomers in particular should take advantage of.



I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

1. Temperance

I B 1
IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Nov. 20, 1931.

DR. HENIUS AND THE VOLSTEAD
ACT

(Editorial)

Arnold Rasmussen writes good English. It is refreshing to see a Dane forming his phrases with such ease and force as he does. His style is excellent; his vocabulary is rich. One would think he might be reading Shakespeare. The only thing in his article that is not excellent is his attack upon Dr. Max Henius.

My friends and foes in the Danish settlement know I have had many a tussle with old Dr. Max, but we were never bitter enemies; we just could not agree upon the same plan of procedure in the



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IV

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DANISH

Danish Times, Nov. 20, 1931.

committees where we served. He loved to come into our various activities with a packed committee. --I hated that method of working, but the doctor has that in him which makes him want to be sure of his position of leadership wherever he takes hold of things.

He is, however, like all men of his race, an internationalist. He likes to travel; he also likes to comment on the Eighteenth Amendment. Why shouldn't he? He is a brewer, a chemist and a fermentologist. If it comes down to brass tacks that he found an error in the prohibition law (the Volstead Act), I am quite sure his arguments are sound. They will not do any good in Washington for a repeal or a change in the statutory law of the United States at this time, but this contribution may nevertheless have a valuable effect some day.



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IV

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DANISH

Danish Times, Nov. 20, 1931.

Arnold Rasmussen's article is not criticism - it is ridicule of Dr. Henius' article. Sometimes I love to see my nearest friends ridiculed because I cannot do it myself, but I never like to see my opponents ridiculed. Men who can fight have something in them worth while.

In spite of my differences with Dr. Henius I shall always give him credit for his valuable contribution to Danish-American relations; his energy and his contribution to pure science in his laboratory of fermentology is something far beyond "Prat og snak." (prattle and talk.)

K. B.



I B 1
IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 16, 1931.

THE ERROR IN THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT
BY MAX HENIUS

(Editorial)

The many movements afoot to induce Congress to amend the Volstead Act in such a way that either beer alone or beer and wine should be allowed as non-intoxicating, will, in my opinion not bring the desired result. Most of the promoters evidently are not in possession of that knowledge which is necessary in submitting propositions for changing the Volstead Act or they have been misinformed when looking for the real facts.

The Eighteenth Amendment states that, from the 16th of January, 1920, "the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exporting thereof from the United States and all territories subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited."



Danish Times, Oct. 16, 1931.

The National Prohibition Act (the Volstead Act), passed to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, states that all beverages containing one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol by volume are intoxicants.

It is important to note that neither the Eighteenth Amendment nor the Volstead Act defines beer, wine, distilled liquor, etc., hence they should not be mentioned either in any petition to Congress for changing this paragraph.

If Congress should pass an Amendment permitting the legal manufacture of beverages containing up to three per cent of alcohol by weight, then beverages such as beer, wine, etc., can be produced, provided they do not contain more than three per cent of alcohol by weight.

There exists in the United States no official definition of what constitutes an intoxicant or an intoxicating beverage, except the arbitrary statement



Danish Times, Oct. 16, 1931.

in the Volstead Act that intoxicating liquor shall be construed to mean beverages which contain one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol by volume.

The figure one-half of one per cent was evidently picked from an early ruling by the Revenue Department, which upon suggestion by American Brewers' chemists in 1906, stated that fermented liquors containing traces of alcohol up to 0.5 per cent by volume shall be considered alcohol-free for taxing purposes. Whether such beverages were intoxicating or not did not come under consideration.

The figure 2.75 per cent, which from time to time has been mentioned as the alcoholic limit for non-intoxicating beers, was very likely taken from Scandinavian revenue regulations. In these countries prior to the war, all beers were tax free if they contained less than 2.75 per cent of alcohol by volume equivalent to 2.18 per cent by weight. Beers with more than that amount of alcohol were taxed.



Danish Times, Oct. 16, 1931.

In this connection I want to mention that the members of the Danish Temperance Society took a pledge not to drink any intoxicating beverages, and an intoxicating beverage is defined as one containing more than 2.18 per cent of alcohol by weight.

Tests made in various countries show that beers with about three per cent of alcohol by weight could not be considered intoxicants, and it is my firm belief that if today a committee consisting of representatives of the American Medical Association and the American Chemical Society should propose a standard, it would set the limit of alcohol by weight at three per cent.

In May, 1919, Mr. William D. Guthrie, in the Federal Court of New York City, proposed the following definition: "Intoxicating liquors are those which are intended for use or capable of being used as a beverage and which contains alcohol in such proportion or per cent that, when consumed in



Danish Times, Oct. 16, 1931.

quantity which will practically be drunk by an ordinary man, or in any quantity which the human stomach will ordinarily hold, will produce a condition known as intoxication or drunkenness. Drunkenness or intoxication is an abnormal mental or physical condition manifesting itself in the loss of ordinary control of the natural faculties or of bodily functions to an appreciable or material extent."

Under this very clear definition, a beverage containing about three per cent of alcohol by weight can not be considered intoxicating.

The government has established a difference between a non-intoxicating beverage and non-intoxicating in fact. This is hard to understand for the average mind.

The Volstead Act clearly states that all beverages containing 0.5 per cent of alcohol by volume or more are intoxicating liquors. Section 29 of the Act states that the penalties in this Act shall not apply to a person manufacturing



Danish Times, Oct. 16, 1931.

non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices used exclusively for home use.

Mr. Woodcock, the Prohibition Director, tried to give an explanation in this testimony before the Appropriations Committee last December as follows: "I tried the Hill Case (Congressman Hill permitted nature to produce a twelve per cent wine in his home), and the court decreed that non-intoxicating means 'non-intoxicating in fact.' If a person made wine, cider or other fermented fruit juices for exclusive use in his home, the burden was upon the government to prove that they were intoxicating in fact."

On the other hand, the United States Department of Agriculture in its regulatory announcement of August, 1930, gives the following definition:

"1. Fruit juice is the clean, unfermented liquid obtained from the first pressing of sound, ripe, fresh fruit, or its pulp, and conforms in name to the fruit from which it is obtained.



Danish Times, Oct. 16, 1931.

"2. Grape juice is the clean, unfermented juice of sound, ripe grapes. It is obtained by a single pressing of the fruit, with or without the aid of heat, and with or without the removal of insoluble matter."

Hence, if a fruit juice has undergone the slightest fermentation it is no longer fruit juice.

This shows clearly to what extent the Government has to go in order to explain the inexplicable. To me a non-intoxicant, and a non-intoxicant in fact, are identical.

To every unbiased mind it is clear that Congress made a fatal error in arbitrarily setting the alcohol limit at 0.5 per cent by volume. It should be brought home forcibly at the next session of Congress that it is the duty of Congress to correct this error by changing the figure 0.5 per cent of alcohol by volume to three per cent by weight, which would be in accordance with scientific opinion. This can be done without violating the Eighteenth



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IV

- 8 -

DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 16, 1931.

Amendment or interfering with the balance of the Volstead Act. The American Congress should be anxious to correct a serious mistake, as long as its attention is called to it.

The paragraph which should take the place of the old definition of an intoxicant would read: "Under this Act all beverages containing three per cent of alcohol by weight or more are intoxicants."

If the amendment is carried, it simply means that all beverages containing less than three per cent of alcohol by weight are soft drinks, hence can be sold in all places where soft drinks now are offered for sale, such as restaurants, cafes, grocery stores, drug stores, etc. No saloons will be brought into existence in this way; on the contrary, many speak-easys will close.



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DANISH

Danish Times, Sept. 24, 1926.

DANISH-AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE



The Danish-American Citizens League passed the following resolution at their meeting Monday afternoon.

Whereas, We recognize the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to be the law of the land, and should therefore be respected and obeyed; and,

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that a law to be successfully enforced must meet the approval of at least a majority of the citizens of the land; and,

Whereas, The voters of this country have not had the opportunity to declare for or against the wisdom of what percentage shall constitute intoxicating beverages; and,

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I F 2
I F 1

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DANISH



Danish Times, Sept. 24, 1926.

Whereas, the Danish-American Citizens League of Chicago declare itself in favor of light wine and beer, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of candidates at the coming election to be held November 2, 1926, who have now, or shall have before the day of election, declared themselves in favor of modification of the Volstead Act, and be it further

Resolved, That we indorse the referendum clause to be placed on the ballot and pledge ourselves to work and vote for its adoption.

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Dec. 18, 1925.

PROHIBITION.

The president of the so-called "United Committee for Prohibition Enforcement," Mr. Clinton Howard, has appealed to the Pope in Rome and asked him to extend his influence through Catholics of this country in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The appeal for help from a foreign potentate, we think, is an insult to the American government and a miserable declaration of helplessness.

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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915, p. 110.

PROHIBITION SOCIETY FOUNDED



Danmark, I.O.G.T. No. 23 was started January 15, 1911. It meets at 1512 North Talman Avenue. It has thirty-five members, and it works for prohibition.

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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 39776

"Danmark" I. O. G. T. No. 23 was started January 15th, 1911. It meets at 1512 N. Talman Avenue. It has 35 members, and it works for prohibition.

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D. NISH

Revyen, Feb. 14, 1914.

PROHIBITIONISTIC TENDENCIES

(Editorial)

President Hammerling of the American League of Foreign Language Newspapers has written a series of articles in the American Leader, in which he discusses the trend toward restrictions of personal liberty which is beginning to make itself felt in this country. He is particularly concerned about the proposed legislative action in regard to alcoholic beverages.

Two proposals for Constitutional amendment will be presented to Congress in the near future. One of them prohibits the sale, manufacture, and import of alcoholic beverages other than wine and beer, the other one prohibits the sale, manufacture, and import of any beverage of alcoholic content.

If one of these amendments is adopted by Congress and subsequently **approved** by three fourths of the states' legislatures, it will become



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DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 14, 1914.

law and thus there will be a danger that a minority of the population may be able to impose its will on the majority, since the vote of a state with a small population counts as much as that of a populous state. There are ten states the aggregate populations of which is less than that of the State of New York, and they have 10 votes as compared to New York's 1.

The author **urges** all friends of personal liberty and enjoyment of life to organize and meet this challenge before it is too late, and we think the American people should heed this warning.



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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 100.

[DANISH TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES]



I.O.G.T. Lodge No. 23, Danmark, a temperance society, was founded January 15, 1911. On July 1, 1913, it had thirty members.

I.O.G.T. Lodge Tordenskjold, a temperance society, meets every Thursday night at 1919 Humboldt Street.

Revyen, Sept. 20, 1913.

WATER AS A BEVERAGE
(Editorial)

"Water is the best drink in the world," says the Danish physiologist Dr. M. Hindhede in an interview, adding "Americans never drink anything but water with their meals, unless they have been in Europe and have become demoralized".

We agree with the eminent scientist on the excellent qualities of water, but his statement indicates that during his stay in America he did not get around much where drinking is being done.

Americans of all classes, whether they have been demoralized in Europe or not, have pretty much the same drinking habits as Europeans. Some are temperate and others drink more than is good for them, and there is on both continents, considerable drinking of alcholic beverages, before, during, after, and between meals.

The nice American front such as the ordinance closing the front door of saloons on Sunday has fooled the doctor; the back door is wide open.

WPA (111) 111-111, 307/19

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 20, 1913.

Dr. Hindhede does not further the highly commendable temperance cause by making statements based on such superficial observations.

WPA (11-11-11) 1100 30/11

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 23, 1912.

(Editorial)

According to dispatches from Washington, D. C., young society girls of that city are drinking like sailors in the fashionable saloons and night clubs.

Temperance preachers are raging in vain against such disgraceful conditions, which will, of course, continue in one form or another, as long as we maintain a parasitic leisure class, whose chief aim in life is killing time and wasting money. That kind of existence is bound to demoralize its followers. The age-old adage, "Moderation in all things," expresses the ideal manner of life; too much or too little is ruinous to health, character and happiness.

It is the chief aim of socialism to extirpate the devastating extremes of wealth and poverty, and thus attain the greatest possible amount of happiness and well-being for the largest number of people.



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DANISH

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, June 24, 1911.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

p.4....That the Norwegian and Danish Good Templar lodges have been invited by the Carl Marx Club, to attend a lecture next Tuesday, by Connode Stenhill, on "The Labor Movement and Alcoholism."

DANISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Revyen, Jan. 21, 1911.

[DANISH GOOD TEMPLARS' LODGE ORGANIZED]

p.4.col.3..... Denmark Lodge, I.O.G.F. was organized on Sunday, Jan. 15th, at Smith Hall, Hull House, and officers, for all branches of work covered by Good Templar activities, elected.

The meeting was an "open house" affair and there were about seventy-five visitors representing ten nationalities who were unanimous in wishing the new lodge every success.

J.P.Brandt was elected Chief Templar., M. Mikkelsen, Vice-Templar, Mrs. Hoj, chief of childrens activities.

The lodge will hold its meetings at Hull House every Saturday evening until further notice and extends a hearty invitation to friends and prospective members to attend these meetings.

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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 14, 1911.

DANISH GOOD TEMPLAR LODGE

The Denmark Lodge, I. O. G. T., was recently organized with a membership of fifteen. The first meeting was held on January 15, at Hull House. The president is Mr. J. Brandt. This is the tenth lodge of the I. O. G. T. to be organized in Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 29, 1903.

WPA (ILL) 92-150275

[THE DANIA SOCIETY]

Dania had a special meeting August 26th. The city administration had requested that the society stop selling liquor or get a saloon license which cost \$500 a year. This is out of the question. It was decided, however, to buy a bar permit at \$2.50 for every evening the bar is open. But liquor is not sold only at the bar; the janitor of Dania also sells liquor in the different club rooms. A committee was formed consisting of: Chas. Ryberg, M. Houlberg and Chas. Wilde. This committee is to see what can be done when the renting of the bar expires on April 1st, 1904. Most of the members are in favor of the idea that Dania take over the bar and get a license for the entire building.

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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 12, 1901.

BRODERBAANDET
Successful Social Given at Harmony Hall



The social given by the Broderbaandet at Harmony Hall, Saturday evening, was a great success. The program was scheduled to begin at nine o'clock, but was delayed because some of those who were to assist arrived late. Fortunately, however, the president of the Harmonien (Harmony) Singing Society, an energetic worker for temperance, Mr. Hans Larsen, was present together with the well-known temperance lady, Mrs. Ulrikka Feltman Brun.

Both of these temperance soldiers were willing to speak at the meeting, and the program started. One by one those who were to take part in the program arrived. Dr. O. Z. A. Hanish arrived later in the evening. The result was a program of unusual interest, consisting of music, singing, speeches, and declamations.

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DANISH

Hojndal, Jan. 22, 1876.

[BIG TEMPERANCE MEETING HELD]

Last week, at 300 Madison Street, a big temperance meeting was held. Every nationality was represented. The main issue was the securing of a prohibition law to prevent the manufacturing and the sale of intoxicating liquors. We owe this duty to our growing generations, and our neighbors in general. We are trying to start a campaign to get people to vote "dry".

1876 JAN 22 1876

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

2. Blue Laws

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DANISH



Danish Times, Oct. 30, 1931.

As every rational and sensible individual knows and admits, it was big business that put over Prohibition on an unsuspecting public suffering under a war hysteria, and that it was aided and abetted by every branch of the fanatical, corrupt, and reactionary elements in politics, religion, and the legal profession. It was the most vicious and tyrannical piece of legislation enacted anywhere in the world.

Now comes Dr. Henius, after twelve years of hard and strenuous mental labor on the subject, after having quoted and repeated all the confusing legalities, illegalities and inconsequentialities, quoting the law, and telling Congress to give us some better near beer.

To every unbiased mind, it is clear that Congress made a fatal error in arbitrarily setting the alcohol limit at 0.5 per cent by volume. It should be brought home forcibly at the next session of Congress, that it is the duty

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DANISH



Danish Times, Oct. 30, 1931.

of Congress to correct this error by changing the figure 0.5 per cent of alcohol by volume to three per cent by weight, which would be in accordance with scientific opinion. This can be done without violating the Eighteenth Amendment, or interfering with the balance of the Volstead Act.

Dr. Henius informs us that the Danish Temperance Society pledges its members to consume no more than 2.18 per cent alcoholic beverages, and expresses his opinion that if the committee of the American Medical Association, and the American Chemical Society, should propose a standard, it would set the limit of alcohol by weight at three per cent.

Seriously, Dr. Henius, what in the world has that to do with my appetite? Suppose it calls for six per cent. Or what about the opinion of the Sewer Diggers Protective Association? Why should the chemical men be regulated by their ideas of habit and taste as to alcoholic contents of one thing or another?

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DANISH



Danish Times, Oct. 30, 1931.

Does Dr. Henius really think it is fair for him to sit at the round table in Copenhagen with his cronies and consume "schnaps," wine, beer, liquors of all descriptions, and then advise his friends in New York and Chicago to be satisfied with three per cent near beer, so as not to interfere with or violate the 18th. Amendment? Or the Volstead Act? Does Dr. Max really **believe** it is the function of Government to regulate the habits and appetites of the people rather than provide them with jobs, so that they may produce commodities in the form of food, clothing, shelter, etc., and enjoy the use of them? Or is the whole thing a meaningless attempt to keep it before the public's eye?

I know figures are tiresome reading, but it is well to keep in mind that fifteen hundred citizens and snoopers have been killed in the prohibition warfare and a great many more in gang warfare. Thousands of American citizens have been killed by poisonous liquor. Over a million have been indicted for violating

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III H

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DANISH



Danish Times, Oct. 30, 1931.

the Volstead Act, and hundreds of thousands have been jailed
(some for life), and have been made criminals by sumptuary law.

The error is not in the law, but the law itself. It should be repealed and can be repealed, but attempts by brewing interests to pussy-foot the issue by asking for a little better near beer is foolish and dishonest.

Dr. Henius knows that the lawyers in Congress who adopted the Prohibition Law, or rather the majority who enacted it into a law, knew exactly what they were doing, and purposely made errors in order to have it as confusing as their own and other business interests wished it to be.

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DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 21, 1907.

[BRYAN FOR PROHIBITION]
(Editorial)

The teetotalian press triumphantly reports that Mr. William Jennings Bryan is likely to declare himself in favor of prohibition. We are not at all surprised to see that he is ready to **declare** himself in favor of whatever he **thinks** will strengthen his position as a presidential candidate.

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DANISH

Revyen, June 20, 1903.

BLUE LAWS

p.4.....The Illinois Supreme Court has recently handed down a decision declaring it illegal for any club or society to serve alcoholic drinks to its members or guests at dances, picnics, etc., unless the regular \$500.00 license has been taken out.

This decision does not affect seriously the swanky downtown clubs, with a turnover of hundreds or thousands of dollars a day, but it is obvious, that no ordinary, small society, which arranges only one ball or one picnic a year, is able to stand such a taxation. Such organizations will now have to devise means whereby these new regulations may be circumvented. Another proof of what a free and blessed country we are living in.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

I B 2 (Norwegian)

I B 2 (Swedish)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 3, 1873.

I B 2 (German)

THE NEW MOVEMENT

At a meeting of the Scandinavian Progressive Association which took place June 1 the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, In the last year a powerful party has risen, which has as its aim the curtailing of religious freedom not only by bringing God and Christ into the Constitution, but also by requiring the confession of certain religious dogmas as a condition for the holding of public office, and which is attempting, through undemocratic Sunday laws, to force all the citizens to keep the Sabbath holy; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the Scandinavian Progressive Association joins without reservation the political movement started by the Germans against the Sunday laws, and hopes that from this movement there will issue a new party which will supersede the Republican party, which has outlived its usefulness."

WPA (MLJ) 1001.30275

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

a. Marriage

I B 3 a
II D 1
IV

Revyen (The Review) Nov. 13, 1909.

DANISH

[MR. AND MRS. OLE OLSEN HONORED]

p.2.col.3... The long and faithful service of Mr. Ole Olsen was rewarded by Dania Lodge on Tuesday, Nov. 9th, when the lodge with their families and friends gathered to honor Mr. Olsen and his good wife on the 25th anniversary of their marriage.

The home of this well-known and well-loved couple was transformed into a bower of flowers and tables were literally loaded with gifts. Norden Lodge of the I.O.O.F. was represented by Mr. Reisenhus who offered the good people the congratulations and best wishes of that lodge.

Mr. Jas. C. Hansen, President of "Dania", spoke for his lodge and presented the couple with a purse containing twenty-five bright silver dollars, fresh from the mint. Such demonstrations of appreciation make one feel that this is not such an ungrateful world after all.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 16, 1909.

[SILVER WEDDING]

p.2.col.5.....Friends, numbering over one-hundred, gathered at Walhalla Hall on Saturday October 9, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Rasmussen, Wentworth Avenue, who on that day celebrated the 25th anniversary of their marriage. The couple has been long and favorably known in South Side fraternal and musical circles as was evidenced by the representatives of organizations of which they had long been active members.

Mr. Math. Fugksang, the toastmaster introduced speakers from various lodges. Each of these commended the honored guests accompanying their words of praise and congratulation with flowers and gifts from their respective organizations.

Among clubs represented were Walhalla, Valkyrie, Danish-American Sick Benefit Society, etc. The banquet was followed by several hours of dancing.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I B 3 a (Swedish)

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 4, 1889.

OBJECTS TO INTERMARRIAGE WITH CHINESE

Mr. M. Salamonsen [a Dane], clerk of the marriage bureau, was very much offended yesterday when Frank Lee, a Chinese, and Jennie Ericksen, a Swedish girl, applied for a license. Mr. Salamonsen does not like the idea of Scandinavian girls marrying Chinese. Jennie lives at 821 Dania Avenue.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

4. Religious

Customs and Practices

I B 4

III B 3 b

II D 5

DANISH

Skandinaven, June 20, 1894.

[OLD RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL TO BE CELEBRATED]

(Summary)

On June 23, St. Hans' festival will be celebrated at Finstad's place, at the corner of North and California Avenues, for the benefit of the Danish Old People's Home.

[Translator's note: St. Hans' Day is a very famous Danish holiday, celebrated on the longest day of the year. Bonfires are lighted on every hill in Denmark, and the young people dance around the fire until far into the night.]

I. ATTITUDES

C. Own and

Other

National or Language

Groups

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DANISH

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Nov. 13, 1936.

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younger generation (after 1880) also has included many citizens who have won distinction as bankers, physicians, teachers, manufacturers, and men of affairs. Three became famous as musicians and composers. At least two were members of the State legislature. Several served in the city and village governments.

The Danes brought to our State an innate honesty and integrity, coupled with a will to work hard for their homes, in accordance with principles which had stood the test of centuries. This tradition showed itself in the fondness of the Danish immigrant for his native ways, foods, speech, and diversions. Some notable choirs, active for a half-century or longer, still cultivate old home songs. For many years, each Danish settlement celebrated June 5, the anniversary of the Danish constitution, as a day of celebration, but in later times the tendency has been to transfer these festivals to July 4.

Like other groups of foreign origin, the Danes in Illinois--as early as the sixties--began developing a literature of their own, founded on American

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Nov. 13, 1936.

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impressions of life and nature, or embodying old memories. Poetry flourished in the earlier Danish-American press and in a number of books. Hymns and their attendant sacred music continued to cheer and animate many men and women. From about 1880 there also developed considerable dramatic activity. The Danes still show an interest in sports dependent on personal initiative.

The Dane is fond of arts and crafts, gymnastics, athletics, folk dances, and other constructive diversion. Danish artisans were much in demand until the advent of the machine age. Much artistic decoration of our older mansions in and about Chicago was done by Danish skill. Danish servants always were, and still are, at a premium.

But the greatest contribution of the Danish immigrants, in Illinois and elsewhere, lies in their genius for homebuilding and the development of sound units of farming. Acting under the time-honored demand that every farm should be left in a better state of cultivation than when it was received, the Danish farmer has set a praiseworthy example for all time. Wherever a large and commodious

WPA ALL. PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

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Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Nov. 13, 1936.

I L

barn is found in conjunction with a modest dwelling, it is a safe guess that a Dane was responsible.

A grandson of one of the early Danish pastors in Illinois was chosen for the distinguished task of editing the great history of the United States by Henry Adams.

An immigrant of the first generation is largely responsible for the initial development of our park system and many private estates.

Another American of Danish birth, who came to Illinois fifty years ago, founded the only American national park in a foreign country--in Denmark--dedicated to our hospitable country of adoption.

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DANISH

Danish Times, July 15, 1934.

THE FOURTH OF JULY MOVES TO DENMARK

(Editorial)

All in all, Uncle Sam has probably had few friends quite as sincere and unselfish as Denmark. The form of "international entanglement" existing between the two nations is one that even George Washington would surely have sanctioned. In fact, a few more American parks of the Rebild type, judiciously scattered, might even enhance our national security, and several parks could be established for the price of a single pocket battleship.



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DANISH

Danish National Committee, Johs Knudsen, Editor of "Ungdom",
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 51.

THE AMERICAN YOUTH OF DANISH DESCENT

WPA (ILL) PPS 8024

The cultural problem confronting American youth of Danish descent is a momentous one. It is none less than the whole problem of developing a characteristic American culture which will be an adequate expression of American life, rooted in the best American soil and corresponding to the peculiar American environment. It must not be regarded as a superficial task, and it cannot be solved according to a general pattern. Consideration must be given to the historical background and the present conditions, and the vision of the future must reach far out beyond immediate problems.

Culture is at the best a slow growth, but it is a growth. It is an expression of the life values developed by a people in its growth from a primitive economic society to a highly complex civilization. Our present American society has created an elaborate technical civilization that permits us to enjoy material

Danish National Committee, Johs Knudsen, Editor of "Ungdom",
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 51.

WPA (ILL.) PRO: 30275

life in a fashion undreamed of by our forefathers. But we must learn to distinguish between this more or less mechanical development which forms the framework of our life, and the personal and group values which fill out the framework and give life significance. The group values thus developed we call the culture of a people. Cultures differ according to environment and history. Even as the nature and temperament of a group is shaped by its struggle and development, so the culture developed by this group will be peculiar and characteristic. And if a people rises to the emergency and fills out each technical advance with corresponding life values, then an adequate culture is developed.

Culture is often considered only as the expression in behaviour and accomplishment which is highest and finest. If this be true then we could hardly speak of a culture for the average man in a group. But it is not correct. Art and literature are, of course, the greatest expression of cultural values created by man's spirit and ingenuity, but culture encompasses

Danish National Committee, Johs Knudsen, Editor of "Ungdom",
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 51.

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all the expressions of man's life that rise above the base and the mechanical. Culture is a complete expression and can be found quite as fully in a less educated group as in a more select circle. The fulness of a culture is dependent upon the capacity of the group whose life it expresses.

When a growth takes place in plant life, two processes will be found. Nourishment is drawn from the soil and the air, and the plant is shaped and developed according to the conditions with which it meets. In this fashion we must also regard cultural growth. Nourishment is drawn from the soil of history and tradition and from the air of present life. And the peculiar characteristics are developed in the contact with modern material and spiritual problems. We must not forget, however, that in plant life a seed of definite nature must be placed in the soil. Similarly, unless we go to the first primitive society, we will find individuals and groups with distinct traits at the very outset of cultural development. This is especially true in our American society.

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DANISH

Danish National Committee, Johs Knudsen, Editor of "Ungdom",
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 51.

WPA (ILL.) 80778

We of Danish origin cannot hope and should not attempt to live and develop as do the Danes in Denmark. We have as individuals and groups definitely given up the Danish environment and have willfully chosen the American. We must, therefore, banish all hope to be identical with our relatives abroad and must choose the path that will give us the best and the richest cultural future. We must plan for a future that is not in isolation from American life and culture but is in direct and intimate contact therewith. We must develop in such a way that we will carry on the heritage we have been given and make the best elements of it a vital factor in our lives. But we must not forget to shape our heritage so that it corresponds to our environment and may have survival value.

My hope is that American youth of Danish descent will be aware of the opportunity it has been given and the responsibility it carries. My hope is that it will realize the importance of contributing not only material values of economic and scientific importance, and that it will live a

Danish National Committee, Johs Knudsen, Editor of "Ungdom",
World's Fair Year Book, 1936, p. 51.

life filled with spiritual values that may enrich it and contribute to
the good of the American people.

In order to do this it is necessary for us to become a vital part of
growing America. We must realize the continuity of the spirit possessed
by the first builders of our country, and our present life. We cannot give
up the ideals for which they strove. We must work to realize the ambition
of giving each and every man the opportunity to shape his own destiny and
participate in the government of the people. Of course, we realize today
that this will have to be done in a different fashion than that employed
in the ruthless exploitation of the pre-depression age; but we must,
nevertheless, seek the same goal as the men who first set foot on our
Eastern shores and those who drew the first furrow in the Middle West.
We should be at all times consciously and actively American. We should
draw nourishment from the soil of American history and tradition and be
firmly rooted in American life.

Danish National Committee, Johs Knudsen, Editor of "Ungdom",
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 51.

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But we also have to remember that as the seed contains potentially the structure of the plant, so do we inherit from the life of our forefathers our own characteristic structural make-up. Generation after generation of Danish people has struggled to develop good and surviving values that we cannot give up without stunting growth and retarding development. We are as individuals and as a group the result of ages of work and thought, and we must strive to maintain the advantage we thus culturally have given.

There are values here that go even deeper than the expression found in the Danish language, which we can only hope to maintain as a group expression for a few generations. Let us, therefore, not despair that with a disappearing language all cultural values will disappear, but let us also realize that the continued maintenance of that language will enrich our lives and strengthen our culture even as Americans. Those who immediately gave up their mother tongue have betrayed the country they hoped to help.

Danish National Committee, Johs Knudsen, Editor of "Ungdom",
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 51.

WPA (U.S.A.) 30275

Danish culture has found expression in many ways. It is expressed in song and literature. It has found outward form in institutions and group characteristics. It has given us an educational ideal and method that is unsurpassed. It has developed an appreciation of physical training and a gymnastic system that we must never forget. It has fostered a spirit of co-operation and an ability to work together that we are sorely in need of in our land of individualism. It has given us a sense of humor and an appreciation of the fullness of human living that we need in the midst of our present life which strikes us on the one hand as being outward and superficial and on the other as being enclosed and puritanical. And finally it has aided in the development of a deep and characteristic church life that belongs to and gives expression to the fundamental attitudes of our lives.

We cannot give this up without giving up all accumulated advantage. We would be reduced to primitive fundamentals and would thus benefit neither ourselves nor our country. And the more strongly Danish-American youth

Danish National Committee, Johs Knudsen, Editor of "Ungdom",
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 51.

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realizes this, the better an opportunity it will have for a contribution to American culture.

Adherence to our Danish culture does not necessarily mean a narrow policy of isolation and should not necessarily imply it. We can live in and develop our special group values and still live fully in American life. In fact, in no other way can we as a group live fully as Americans. But we must not retain our Danish characteristics and our Danish culture undeveloped. If we did we might as well place them in a museum at once. They must be brought constantly into contact with modern American conditions. The elements having surviving value should be strengthened and developed, and the elements not having that value should not be carried as dead-weight.

Therefore, we--the American youth born of Danish parents--should face the future with energy and courage. We should be aware of our opportunity to carry our Danish characteristics into a coming American culture. And we

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DANISH

Danish National Committee, Johs Knudsen, Editor of "Ungdom",
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 51.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

should face with hope the responsibility of carrying on this difficult task. If we give up, the work can never again be taken up. If we are lax and lazy, the future will suffer accordingly. If we have no vision and respect, we shall be limited, and the work will be unfulfilled.

Let us, therefore, with vision, courage, and respect strive to build on American ideals and tradition, to perpetuate Danish survival values into our growing culture, and to have a clear vision of a life as people, culturally strong and firmly rooted in the soil of our country.

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DANISH

Danish National Committee, Mrs. Charmian (Jack) London,
World's Fair Year Book, 1933, p. 21.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I THINK I AM ALWAYS HOMESICK FOR DENMARK.

Denmark! There is in the nature of her people, underlying their fine subtleties and modern dash and style of living, an undeparted trace of the virility of a long-gone Viking breed, with its direct and simple human approaches. I sense this as if the olden frank, stark vitality of those uncomplicated beginnings resided still very close under the surface gloss of present civilized conditions.

Thus, a sudden contact of thought or glance of eye often as not brings response from the Scandinavian of today, a response, like a dream understood clear, open, intuitive; unspoiled by the "beating about the bush" that taints the intercourse of the bulk of humankind. I find in my Danish friends an undecadent taking for granted of one's own franknesses. This links them in my mind with their elemental prototype which had developed in a region of stern requirements toward utmost utility and economy in human relations.

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DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 23, 1931.

POTPOURRI

(Editorial)

Money, money, everywhere. Yes, and meanwhile our belly shrinks while we wait a chance to get work enough so we can eat. But as the axiom goes, "Where there is life, there is hope." True, but where there is hope, there also follows disappointment, and when disappointment outweighs man's hope, then disillusion takes hold, and eventually, a death far worse than the physical end of life, death of the spirit.

Soviet Russia, which has gained the distinction of being the black sheep among nations, is reported to be suffering from internal strife and perpetual



Danish Times, Jan. 23, 1931.

chaos of one sort or another. But we must not forget that these invectives are hurled by the strictly anti-Soviet press, and therefore must be taken with more than a grain of salt. The fact remains that Russia is still able to function and carry on her great program. Certainly that is proof enough.

News comes to us that a California legionnaire strongly resents the entrance of Mr. Albert Einstein into the United States. He bases his complaint on the mere fact that the great scientist happens to be a pacifist, and what is worse, dared to air his ideas on peace, upon landing. Taking for granted that this legionnaire knows but very little of the world, and nothing at all about life in the aggregate, any thinking person cannot but help feeling sympathy rather than contempt for him, the poor sap.



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DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 15, 1926.

YOUNG DANE WINS PRAISE IN "THE BIG PARADE"

(Editorial)

The screen has introduced to America great comedians of foreign birth and also gifted funmakers born in England; Ireland, France, Scotland, Germany, and other foreign countries, but up to the production of the "Big Parade," none seemed to have hailed from the great Scandinavian countries of the North. Into the picture walks Karl Dane of Copenhagen, who left his native Denmark in 1917 to come to this country. His "Slim Jensen" in King Vidor's great picture has made him the most talked of comedian in the country, as well as most popular.

He has been a construction engineer, soldier, aviator, automobile racer, and rancher. When Ambassador Gerard's My Four Years in Germany was filmed, Karl Dane played the role of Chancellor Bethmann-Holweg. From chancellor to doughboy. You might infer that the young man has versatility.

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DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 15, 1926.

After playing the Chancellor, Karl decided to give up the screen, so he bought a chicken ranch in the San Fernandino Hills, near Los Angeles, and there he remained until the casting director of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer re-discovered him and engaged him for the role of "Slim." And so he is one of the three buddies, "soldiers three," sharing honors with the star, John Gilbert, in the role of "Jim" and with Tom O'Brien in the role of "Bull."

Chancellor, chicken rancher, comedian, all from Copenhagen. Isn't it curious how the letter "C" creeps into this little biographical story?

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DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 27, 1923.

DENMARK

(Editorial)



Denmark is being much discussed in the current periodicals. Besides Maurice Francis Egan's comprehensive article, "Denmark and the Danes" with its thirty-nine illustrations of rare excellence, in the August number of the National Geographic Magazine, Francis Hackett has crystallized his impression of "Denmark: A modern Monarchy" in Harper's Magazine for October. As an instance of his keen analysis and understanding admiration of the Dane, his life, institutions, and intelligence about common needs, one may quote from the account of his visit to "the Old People's Home, as pleasant a projection of social service as I have ever seen. Each old person was known to our guide by his or her first name, and they, in turn, were "Christian" and "Ingeborg" to the old people. There was no class distinction." He accounts for the well being of rural Denmark in this way: "Denmark has standardized agricultural production and socialized agricultural existence; it has given the farmer

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DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 27, 1923.

his place in the great society. This is what makes Denmark sane and steady in a convulsive, unhappy world."



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DANISH

Danish Times, July 8, 1922.

DANISH ARTIST

The well-known, Danish-born artist and sculptor, Gutson Borglum is well on his way with his monumental work on Stone Mountain.

As we all know, the work is the most gigantic piece of sculpture in the world.

It is possible that it will take five years to complete.



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DANISH

Danish Times, July 1, 1922.

HAVE YOU HEARD

The Hon. Niels Juul has been sent by the Federal Government to Europe to study the various seaports. Copenhagen's Free Port will get a little extra study.



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DANISH

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Danish Times, Mar. 11, 1922.

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OUR STAND

I C (Norwegian)

I C (Swedish)

(Editorial)

We take no stand in the fight between Capital and Labor. We receive paid advertisements from capitalists, but at the same time, we receive articles from our correspondents on labor issues without receiving money for this service. We are the Danish colony's paper, and because the Danish colony has both workers and employers, it is not our policy to take sides. Our columns are open to both parties, because honest discussion may sometimes bring understanding between two opposing camps; we will continue to keep our paper open to both factions.

In the coming political campaign, we will at no time take a stand for either side, but this will not hinder us from supporting the cause of the Danes or



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DANISH

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Danish Times, Mar. 11, 1922.

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I C (Norwegian)

I C (Swedish)

Scandinavians who run for office. This is our duty. We stand for Scandinavianism, whether it be Danish, Norwegian, or Swedish. The more good men we can elect to office, the greater will be the prestige of the Scandinavian people.

The Americans do not differentiate between the three Scandinavian nations. To them, we are just Scandinavians, nothing else, and the more public offices we can fill with Scandinavians, the more respect will be had for us.

It can be seen by our program that our main issue is to fight for unity in the three Scandinavian colonies, and to help our countrymen to gain as many public offices as possible, if they are worthy.

In party politics and labor trouble, it is not our policy to take issue. This would be against the interest of the Danish colony.



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DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 1, 1921.

ENRICH YOUR AMERICANISM WITH DANISH CULTURE

(Editorial)

This slogan will be our goal. The Danish language is the living expression of Danish culture. It is an advantage to be able to speak more than one language. Americanization is a patriotic movement that has nothing whatsoever to do with our children learning foreign languages. If this is true, why do we not teach more foreign languages in our schools? Our colleges and universities do not teach the Danish language. It therefore, becomes our duty to teach it in our homes. Our Danish schools are few and far between, and the roads are long, so there are only a few children who reach them. We are the only nation in America which permits our children to have their own free will when it comes to learning their mother tongue. If we do not teach our children the Danish language, we will lose them for the nation and for Danish culture.

It is not the children who should lead their parents away from that culture



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DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 1, 1921.

which their motherland gave them, but the parents should rear their children so that they will defend and extend this culture. This can only be done through the Danish language. Therefore, this should become an issue in every Danish home. Keep the Danish language alive.

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DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 1, 1921.

THE HYPHEN

(Editorial)

It has occurred to me that there reigns some confusion among us as to the idea and use of the hyphen.

The word, "Hyphenated Americans" was coined to express at certain contempt. And we all know the meaning of the term "Hundred Per cent Americans."

The use of the hyphen does not mean division. It means connection. The term, "Danish-American," does not denote a divided nationality. It means Danish born. The Danish-American does not subtract from America. On the contrary, he connects it with Denmark. He adds to America the live assets of ideas which he received in his old country, and in bringing them together with the new ideas which he receives here, thereby he brings about a fermentation which can only produce a better portion.



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DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 1, 1921.

What is true of the Dane is true of many other nationalities. And what is surprising is not that America has thereby become great, but that there are Americans who do not see it.



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II D 3

DANISH



Revyen, Sept. 18, 1920.

THE DOCTOR FENGER HOSPITAL

The opening of the Doctor Fenger hospital in Omaha on September twenty-second is expected to be quite an affair. The speakers at the opening will be: G. B. Christensen and Doctor Fenger's mother, both of Chicago.

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 30, 1918.

PRESIDENT WILSON THANKED

At Dania's fifty-sixth anniversary, the following letter was set up and mailed to President Wilson:

To the President,
Washington, D. C.

The Society Dania of Chicago, assembled in commemoration of its fifty-sixth anniversary, at this opportune moment, begs the privilege of expressing its gratitude and most sincere appreciation for the clear and concise statement as set forth by you in a letter addressed to the Reverend K. C. Bodholt, Racine, Wis., responding to our appeal for justice for the oppressed race in Slesvig, as embodied in a petition directed to you as President of the United States.

Society Dania of Chicago, by John Christensen, president.



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DANISH

Revyen, June 15, 1918.

LOYALTY DEMONSTRATION

Last Sunday the "Danish American Loyalty Parade" started with sunshine and a good spirit. About noon, from Dania Hall, Kedzie and Wabansia Avenues, with the official car in the lead, the parade started down Kedzie to Armitage, and west on Armitage, while the motorcycle police rushed back and forth to keep everything in order.

It was one of the largest and best auto parades Chicago has ever seen. There were over one hundred automobiles, all beautifully decorated with American flags.

Dania's private cars were also decorated with pennants of all colors.

The prize for the best decorated car was given to the "S. S. S.," an 1895 Ford which



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DANISH

Revyen, June 15, 1918.

portrayed a schooner under full sail, with the S.S.S. executive on board, and Mr. M. Edwards as mate. The official floats were a good imitation of a small fortress, with a cannon and a cannoneer on top; also a large truck with forty flower girls, dressed in white, where Holger Petersen, in the garb of Uncle Sam, sat on a throne. When the parade passed Humboldt Park on North Avenue, Hearst's Film Company was on the job to take moving-pictures. Because of a silly Sunday Blue Law, the promised Jackie's Band was not present, so the parade had to get along without this added attraction.

The following telegram was received and read at Riverview Park when the parade arrived.

"To the President of the United States:
Washington, D.C.

"Ten thousand American citizens of Danish birth, assembled in Riverview Park, have



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DANISH

Revyen, June 15, 1918.

this afternoon dedicated their Service Flag, and wish to convey to you their most sacred allegiance to the noble principles you have proclaimed to the world.

"It is our privilege to be citizens of the United States, as we love our country, support its Constitution, obey its laws, respect its Flag and at all times stand ready to defend it against all enemies.

"The Stars and Stripes forever.

Wald A. Bauer, president of the Committee
Chas. L. Wilde, chairman."



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DANISH

Revyen, June 10, 1916.

ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS

William Jennings Bryan one of the main speakers at the Norwegian National Festival in Brooklyn, says:

"I consider it a privilege to participate in your nation's anniversary. I appreciate the honor shown me in the extending of this invitation. The fact that you still love the land of your birth, the fact that you are still interested in all that concerns its welfare, and the fact that you meet on such occasions as this, with a sympathy resting upon the fact that you are of one blood, does not lessen our nation's confidence in you as citizens of the United States. We could not trust you to love the land of your birth .

"One of the best ways to decide whether a man will make a good husband, is to find out if he has been a loyal son. A man who doesn't love his mother, is not apt to be exemplary as a husband. So I feel that

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DANISH

Revyen, June 10, 1916.

one who doesn't have in his heart a love of the land in which he first saw the light, cannot add much to our strength or to our citizenship."

Much said in a few words.

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II D 1

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 25, 1915.

HAVE YOU HEARD

Last Friday a group of Germans battled with the "Holger Danske" Lodge, of the Danish Brotherhood, and tried to steal their flag, but after a struggle that drew blood the Danes recovered the flag and the Germans scattered.



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II A 3 d (1) (Norwegian)

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 14, 1914.

THE NORWEGIAN THEATRE

The Norwegian Theatre's spirit and driving power have been incarnated in Mrs. Borgny Hammer, who last Sunday gave here her farewell performance.

The program opened with the presentation of Offenbach's "Fritz and Lise", the public never seem to get too much of the old sentimental and pretty melodies of this light comedy.

Next came "Comardes," and the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Hammer in this play did full justice to Peter Nansen's clean, harmless humor.

In conclusion, Mr. Hammer sang "We Greet You, Ladies," "The Last Journey," and several other numbers, and Mrs. Hammer recited Norwegian poetry, as usual holding the audience spellbound with her beautiful voice and the intensity and personal feeling which she puts into all her work on the stage. Both she and her husband were rewarded with hearty applause, and during an interval Mrs. Ellen Frandsen



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II A 3 d (1) (Norwegian)

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 14, 1914.

entered the stage and read a poem, written by Anton Kvist in tribute to Mrs. Hammer, entitled "Greeting from Danish Friends and Admirers."

When the popular actress now leaves us and goes on toward bigger opportunities, we sincerely wish that her love for her art and her great talent will bring her success.



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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

[DANISH CENSUS IN U. S.]

The census of 1910 showed that there was 181,000 Danes in the United States. 147,000 children were born here with both parents Danish. About 72,000 children had one of its parents Danish.

To this number must be added the great number of South Jutlanders, who in the census are counted as Germans, but in fact are the most ardent Danes anywhere. The number of Danes in U.S.A. is therefore more than 225,000.

The figures for Illinois are: 15,684 Danes in 1900 and 17,368 Danes in 1910. The percentage of Danes as to the entire population is 1.4% in Illinois. 11,551 children had both parents Danish. 4,600 had one parent Danish.

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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PR 41.30271

[THE DANES IN CHICAGO]

Of the 2,185,283 inhabitants in Chicago 11,484 are Danes with 7,020 children of Danish descent. In all cities in Illinois with over 25,000 population there live 553 Danes with 305 children.

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DANISH

Revyen, May 17, 1913.

BUSINESSMEN'S CELEBRATION

Fullerton Avenue Businessmen's Association arranged a Spring Celebration which started last Thursday and will be concluded to-night with a street concert and a special street illumination.

The fact that there are three Danes on the 5-man committee on arrangements, is an indication of the active role played by our countrymen in the business life of Fullerton Avenue.



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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 2, 1912.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Edward D. Winslow, U. S. Consul General in Copenhagen, is visiting his brother here, Chas. S. Winslow, of 1310 Astor Street. The Winslow family in Chicago came originally from Denmark. Edward B. Winslow, who married the former Miss Rudbeck, is a nephew of the Consul General.



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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 13, 1912.

WON'T RUN

p.2. We hear that W. J. Bryan is not going to run for president this time. Bad news, indeed! We sure are going to miss what we have always considered the most enjoyable entertainment of the leap-year.

WPA (111, 101, 30615)

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DANISH

Revyen, June 3, 1911.

MINISTER EGAN AND CHICAGO'S DANES

p.3.....On his return to Denmark, the American Minister to Copenhagen, Dr. Francis Maurice Egan has confided to a reporter that the high spot of his recent visit to the United States, was the celebration, arranged in his honor by Danes in Chicago.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

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III H

DANISH

Revyen, May 16, 1911.

PRESIDENT TAFT THANKS DANES

p.2.....President Taft, has through his new secretary, Mr. Hillis, in a very pleasing manner expressed his hearty thanks to the Danes of Chicago, for the greeting addressed to him during the banquet for Mr. Egan.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH



Revyen. Mar. 23, 1907.

CHAMPION CHESS PLAYER

As reported last week, our countryman, Mr. Christian M. Madsen, won the Chicago Chess and Checker Club tournament and is, therefore, now the champion chess player of Chicago. The new champion was born 1869 in Gammelby, in Thy, Denmark. His parents, now dead, had a small farm and were very poor. Mr. Madsen entered the painting trade, and after three years of work and study in Copenhagen emigrated to Chicago in 1902, where he took up residence at the Danish Young People's Home. There he learned to play chess, and before long created a stir by his ability.

Later he became a member of the Chicago Chess and Checker Club. On several occasions he has represented his club in tournaments and telegraphic matches with clubs in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. About his recent achievement the Chicago Daily News says in part:

Revyen, Mar. 23, 1907.

"Madsen is entitled to his victory. He has played careful, steady, consistent chess all through the tournament."

Madsen never forsakes his Danish traditions. He is a member of Danish Young Peoples Society, and has also performed as an amateur playwright. He is an admirer of George Brandes, J. P. Jacobsen, Horeys, and other Danish philosophers.

In the last chess tournament he lost 12 lbs.

In the latest tournament there were 16 members of the club's star players participating. Thus each person played fifteen games. Madsen lost but one. His closest follower was M. Lee, an American, who also lost one



Revyen, Mar. 23, 1907.

game but had one remiss in addition which counts for one half lost game.

The result of the tournament has encouraged Danish chess players to make arrangements for several local tournaments.

The establishment of a Danish chess club is also contemplated. Danes in Chicago are said to be better represented among chess players than any other foreign group except Germans.

I C

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 16, 1899.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[DANES IN AMERICA]

The paper has a new writer, Mr. Jean Figaro, who writes the weekly column: Gennem Lorgnetten (Through my glasses). He finds that there are five kinds of Danes in America: 1. Danish-Danes; 2. Danish-Americans; 3. The Cosmopolitans; 4. The monkeys; 5. The common mortals.

The Danish Danes always wear a pin from a Danish society in their button hole; the Danish colors are on the wall of their homes and also a picture of King Christian IX or Frederik VII. Most of them also have a picture of both Peter Noer and Viggo Danielson in full regalia. Over the lady's writing table you will generally find a picture of the Danish Old Peoples Home.

The Danish Americans are the politicians or would-be-politicians. They are well dressed and wear glasses, their homes are without style. And they never read Danish papers except during election times.

I C

DANISH

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Revyen, Sept. 24, 1898.

/CHICAGO SCHOOL CENSUS/

WPA (11) P 103 3071

According to the last "School Census" Chicago now has 1,851,588 inhabitants divided among the different nationalities of the following manner:-

Americans	488,683	Lithuanians.....	1,412
Belgians	2,011	Mexicans	152
Bohemians	89,280	Norwegians	45,690
Canadians	34,907	Polish	96,853
Chinese	2,445	Russians	38,987
Danish	21,761	Scotch	22,942
English	44,223	Spanish	568
French	21,840	Swedish	111,190
German	490,240	Swiss	4,401
Greek	1,644	Welsh	4,377
Negroes	25,814	Others	1,713
Dutch	19,148	Mixed descent	5,954
Hungarians	4,452	Irish	248,142
Italian	23,061		

I C

- 2 -

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 24, 1898.

VITA (U.S.) 5501.30275

Of the 21,761 Danes, 5,230 live on the South Side; 14,702 on the West Side and 1,829 on the North Side. Of the Norwegians 5,591 on the South Side; 37,730 on the West Side and 2,369 on the North Side.

I C

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 28, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30773

[DANES IN CHICAGO]

It is estimated that there are 35,000 Danes in Chicago. Revyen insists that it reaches 20,000 Danes every week.

DANISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

I C

I C (Norwegian)

I C (Swedish)

Skandinaven, Feb. 19, 1893.

SCANDINAVEN TRI-NATIONAL SINGING SOCIETY.

The three Scandinavian nationalities, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish held a splendid banquet in Scandia Hall. The meeting was a good symbol of the manner in which these three groups are attempting to unite.

The committees that handled this meeting consisted of Messrs. W. Colberg, T. Jager, N. Juul, and Hohn Riise, who together represented eight singing societies. The hall was decorated with American, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish flags. The program opened with a pot-pourri of American melodies. The president, Mr. Niels Juul, spoke wittily and cleverly. He declared that these societies were Scandinavian, not Danish, not Norwegian, not Swedish.

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II B 2 d (1)

II A 3 c

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 2, 1892.

III B 2

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DANES IN CHICAGO

II A 2

III A

(Editorial)

III G

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The immigration of Danes to America started about 1770. Chicago today has more than 15,000 Danes that is heads of families, and single people.

IV

Emil Dreier (Dreyer) arrived in 1854 at the age of 21. He can tell us much about Chicago in the good old days. In 1854 there were about twenty Danes in Chicago. Among them was Peter Hansen, who had been U. S. Consul at Elsinore, and Commissioner of Health in Chicago. Another, H. A. Miller, built the first soda water plant and the first syrup plant here.

Mr. Dreier has been president of the County Board and of the School Board.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 2, 1892.

Today the Danes live around Wicker Park, North Avenue and Western, and also around Humboldt Park.

Society Dania, is the largest society [of the Danish Colonys]; it has over 400 members. Dania has bought its own ground on Milwaukee Avenue, where a magnificent hall will be built.

The only two Danish papers in Chicago are Scandinaven (?) and Norden. In politics the Danes have not done much, and up to a year ago, most of them were Republicans, but today the majority are Democrats and Socialists.

The oldest Danish-built house is Hotel Dannevirke, 217-19 Milwaukee Avenue, owned by Christian Hansen.

Among other prominent, old timers we must mention Coroner Henry L. Hertz,



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 2, 1892.

who arrived in Chicago in 1869.

The proprietors of the banking house, Petersen and Bay, must also be remembered.

West Town Collector, Olaf Hansen, is also a Dane.

John P. Hansen, who is considered the wealthiest Dane in Chicago, is one of the directors of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank.

The well-known Dr. Kristian Fenger and Dr. Max and Christian Henius are not only the most popular but also the best known doctors.

Among the nationally known artists are Johannes Gelert and Carl Rohl-Smith, sculptors; the marine painter, Christian Paulsen, and the writer, Morris Salomosen (Danish Jew).



I C

DANISH

II B 2 d (1)

II A 3 b

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1892.

II A 3 c

II B 2 f

THE DANES IN CHICAGO

III B 2

II D 10 Danes began immigrating to the United States at an early date. At the
II A 2 present time there are about fifteen thousand Danish families in Chicago.

II D 1

III C The Danish consul E. Dreier, arrived in Chicago in 1854, at the age of
III F twenty-one, and consequently can give some very interesting information
III A about the good old times. At the time that he came to Chicago there
IV were only twenty Danes here. One of them was P. Hansen, who later be-
came a United States consul in Elsinore. At one time he was the Health
Commissioner of Chicago.

Another Dane, H. A. Miller, made the first soda beverages in Chicago, and later established a syrup factory. Mr. Dreier was one of his employees. Later, Mr. Dreier started a drugstore. He retired from this business only recently. He expressed the viewpoint of all Danes. He said they have improved their conditions materially, compared with their old fatherland, and that therefore

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1892.

immigration has been steadily increasing during recent years.

Mr. Dreier was also a member of the Chicago School Board, and of the Park Board of the West Side.....One can hardly speak of Danish colonies or settlements, because the Danes mingle with Swedes and Norwegians. We find Danes in the vicinity of Wicker Park, Humboldt Park, between Division Street and North Avenue, and elsewhere.

The majority of the Danes are Lutherans. They have many beautiful churches and large congregations.

The club Dania is their largest social organization, and has four hundred members. The members not only are interested in music and social activities, but also carry out a mutual benefit plan.....

Scandia Hall, 96 West Ohio Street, is likewise a meeting place for Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians. This excellent building was finished a year ago, and dedicated

to this purpose. Besides general entertainment, theater performances in Danish and Swedish are rendered here. The Danes take a lively interest in drama.....

Danish women living in the neighborhood of Wicker Park have recently organized a new charity association, which has succeeded brilliantly and deserves general recognition of its merits.

Two Danish newspapers are published in Chicago, the Norden, a weekly, and Scandinavia, a daily.

The Danes are active in politics. In former years most of the voters were Republicans, but of late they have turned toward the Democratic camp.

One of the oldest buildings in Chicago, the Hotel Dannevirke, was built by a Dane and is the property of C. Hansen.....The members of the Peterson & Rax Bank are likewise Danes, and J. Skallerup, the County Commissioner, and O. Hansen, West Town Collector, belong to the same nationality.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1892.

John P. Hansen is one of the richest of the Danish businessmen. He manages a large tobacco business on Milwaukee Avenue, and is also one of the directors of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank. W. Hansen is a large real-estate operator and specializes in the sale of large farms.....

Dr. Max Henius, partner of the firm Wahl & Henius, has founded a chemical factory and a brewing academy which are outstanding from a scientific standpoint.

Famous among the members of the Danish Community is the great pianist, A. Hyllested. He is perhaps the most skilled pianist in this city.

The musician, J. R. Hald, who is also a musical critic for a number of English newspapers, has achieved considerable fame as a composer.....

The land of Thorwaldsen's birth has given us two eminent sculptors, J. Selbert and C. Rohl-Smith. The Danish artist C. Paulsen is also well known among the lovers of art.....

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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 10, 1890.

ARE THE SCANDINAVIANS REPUBLICANS?

Some time ago an article, "A word to the Republican Politicians," appeared in Skandinaven. In answer to this very able (?) analysis of the situation, we want to say that all Scandinavians are not Republicans. Because the Skandinaven is Republican and Conservative does not prove that every one else is of the same opinion.

There are hundreds of Democrats, hundreds of Socialists, and many, many hundreds of Radicals among the Scandinavians.

The Danes object to being classed as Republicans, because the majority of them are Democrats and Socialists. This is only natural because Denmark is much more to the left politically than Norway.

The Skandinaven calls itself a Scandinavian paper, but it is not. First, it is a paper that is one hundred per cent Norwegian, and secondly, it prints more news about the Irish, Germans, and the Poles than about the



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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 10, 1890.

Swedes and Danes.

In closing, let us remind you that all Scandinavians are not Republicans.

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I C (Swedish)
I C (Norwegian)

DANISH

Hejmdal, Jan. 16, 1875.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[THE SCANDINAVIAN CONVENTION]

The Scandinavian convention was held last Monday in the Workmen's Hall at Halsted and Ridgely Sts. for all the members of the eight societies. The Hall was decorated very artistically with American, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian flags. The president of the convention, Jacob Nielsen, wished every one welcome and explained the convention's purpose, which is to work for co-operation between the Scandinavian societies. After the banquet was over, Henry L. Hertz, took the lead and spoke on the major problem on agenda of the convention; there are fifty thousand Scandinavians in Chicago, one-eighth of the city's population. Certainly it is big enough to take care of its own needy countrymen.

Captain Lange spoke on the necessity of erecting a large building for all the different Scandinavian societies so that they could meet under the one roof. This plan has been tried and has failed, but let us try again.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

1. Capitalistic Enterprise

a. Big Business

I D l a
I E

DANISH

Danish Times, Feb. 5, 1932.

MOCK HEROES

(Editorial)

All that glitters is not gold. True indeed; and so, too, all that win fame are not heroes. The world today is too full of hero worshippers. It is high time to smash a few pedestals and recognize that many haloes are but tinsel. Most of our "heroes" are stuffed with sawdust sprinkled with the blood of their brothers.

For instance, a great man dies. Great in the sense that he is a public figure of renown and esteem, a veritable paragon of success, a captain of industry,—in short, a millionaire. Unlimited eloquence is squandered by the press who laud him for his prowess in amassing a fortune. Editorials from coast to coast expatiate on the results of his ambition, his superb initiative, his rise from a lowly position.

Does he deserve this homage and praise? Is this wealth he has accumulated really his? Is any man, for that matter, worth a million? Is he a success



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DANISH

Danish Times, Feb. 5, 1932.

in any respect other than having attained a position in the financial realm? No, it doesn't require higher mathematics to figure out that a fortune running into seven, eight, or nine figures has been obtained by other than predatory business methods, too clever and subtle to be called fraudulent. Such fortunes have been amassed by exploitation of underpaid employees.

Ambition is an asset; initiative is praise-worthy; one should always strive to forge ahead, to progress and to better his status. We grant that. But the right kind of ambition and success is not for individual gain; a truly famous man obliterates ego and endeavors to better the entire human family and raise its standard to a higher level. Our "heroes," however, have only served to impede rather than to ameliorate the current of the stream flowing toward real civilization.

When a man, who has become a Croesus through the hard labor of thousands of men under his control, leaves a sum to charity, or endows a hospital, or establishes a public park, or sponsors a library, has he settled his debt to society? No, a thousand times, no! He is only returning a small pittance of what rightly belong to the exploited, in such a way that he will be applauded.



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DANISH

Danish Times, Feb. 5, 1932.

He is not a benefactor as long as he leaves a large estate, earned by multitudes who remain the miserable robot of industry, not to those who earned it, but to private interests.

Fools that we are, we lose sight of these factors and follow the herd in hallowing the name of a mere mortal who puts himself above the masses. Meanwhile, ethics and brotherly-love remain only words, not deeds, and become covered with dust from lack of usage. Will we ever wake up? Will we always be blinded by high-sounding phrases and the desire to cheer, and the human penchant to worship a hero?

Our financiers may be powerful, intelligent, "successful" (from a monetary point of view), but they are not heroes. "Go down to the dust from whence they sprung, unwept, unhonored and unsung."



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DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Sept. 26, 1930.

ROCK BOTTOM-WHERE?

Every day our newspapers print glowing articles to reassure the public that the depression, which at the present is holding the entire nation in its grip, is on the wane. The public as a whole, being very optimistic, swallows these editorials hook, line, and sinker!

But, in spite of these encouraging newspaper accounts, the truth is that prosperity is on the wane, and that we have not as yet reached rock bottom.

All sorts of excuses are manufactured in order to justify existing conditions. The favorite reasons given are racketeering within the unions, the high cost of raw material, and the sudden reluctance on the part of the public to part with their hard-earned dollars.

A few weeks ago, former President Coolidge, in one of his inspiring (?) articles, suggested, as a panacea, that people buy more freely in order to stimulate

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Sept. 26, 1930.

big business and thus swing the pendulum back to prosperity. This remedy might be effective in places where money is plentiful, but only a very few individuals have the good fortune to be pushed into an editorial chair and to be presented with a yearly salary running into six figures. But even a former president should know that, with winter staring them in the face, the wage earners cannot afford to part with their last cent merely to help big business prosper even more.

Another suggestion for saving the sinking ship is to refrain from cutting wages. Has this been done? Just ask the employees of our large department stores that are owned by big business about their pay envelopes. Their answers will convince even the most optimistic that "high" wages are nothing but editorial hokum.

At the present time, the only people who are considered to receive a decent wage are those engaged in the building trade, and whenever the builders sign a contract they never fail to stress that point. But the contractor always forgets to mention the fact that, as a rule, part of the mechanic's Saturday check finds

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Sept. 26, 1930.

its way back to the contractor's pocket the following Monday. If not, the worker will find himself minus a job.

An example of the insincerity of this pretense of paying high wages is shown most clearly by the policy of the Southern Power Company, which is typical of many other large industries. "Come and get our cheap labor" is their sales cry. Nor do they fail to mention that "the labor laws of the State of Georgia are very liberal, since they permit sixty hours' work per week and contain no regulations as to the number of hours per day".

As a result, this region has become a mecca for the captains of industry, and for the past five years, in North Carolina alone, factories have sprung up at the rate of one every few days. This sudden migration of our Northern industrial lords to the South, where labor is cheap and submissive, refutes the lies "dished out" to the unsuspecting public by all our "optimistic" editorial scribes, including Mr. Coolidge. But surely he, at least, should know the truth, since he resides in a state that was hit hardest by the sudden migration of numerous

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Sept. 26, 1930.

textile factories to the South.

This latest maneuver of our manufacturers proves conclusively that our so-called leaders of the nation do not have the welfare of the masses at heart. On the contrary, these industrial vampires, instead of trying to establish a fairly decent standard of living for the American worker, are interested only in the personal profit--and more profit.

WPA (ML) PROJ. 30275

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I D 2 a (3)
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DANISH

Danish Times, Sept. 5, 1930.

THE STRENGTH OF ORGANIZED LABOR

(Editorial)

"In numbers there is strength." This aphorism must be true, at least in one respect, for it is a daily occurrence for us to meet workers who, because they do not belong to any labor organization, are wholly disregarded and deprived of the chance to make a livelihood for themselves and their families.

We grant, of course, that there are also thousands of organized workers, who, in spite of affiliation with the Union, are confronted with the same problem of inadequate work. This situation naturally gives rise to the question: Does it really pay for labor to be organized? This question is easily answered.



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I D 2 a (3)

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DANISH

Danish Times, Sept. 5, 1930.

No matter what grievance may be held against Unionism, we cannot refuse to recognize one fact. That is, workers who are without any representation, become reduced to the same level as were their colored brothers prior to the Civil War.

Our present masters of society keep them under their heels--like mere slaves--as did the plantation owners of the South. Plantation owners at least made it their business to see that their slaves were well fed. This was not from a humanitarian reason, since a slave, being private property, always represented so much capital.

The white skinned slaves, however, do not fare so well, for if the industrial masters cannot visualize great profit by keeping them in bondage, then they are released from the factory, and sent out to shift for themselves.

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DANISH

I D 2 a (3)

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Danish Times, Sept. 5, 1930.

It is, therefore, apparent that the only way by which the workers can ever succeed in gaining their rights to live is by mass organization.

Unfortunately, some workers are under the impression that there exists no such thing as friction or antagonistic feelings between Labor and Capital; they actually believe that everything is right with the world. But actions always speak louder than words, and the actions of the industrial leaders clearly show they are preparing for battle, to crush the unions wherever there is a weak link.

There are many reasons for the lack of force in our present day labor organizations. For instance, many workers, who really are eager to devote their whole life to the success of Unionism, are kept from helping the cause on account of the exorbitant dues demanded for the privilege of becoming a member.



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DANISH

I D 2 a (3)

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Danish Times, Sept. 5, 1930.

Since the Union means strength, it is clearly the duty of every organized worker to see that his brother worker gets a fair chance to join the ranks of organized labor. If deprived of this right, who can blame the same brother worker if he turns against his union brother eventually, with as bitter resentment as the industrial masters themselves.

Every worker should be afforded the opportunity to carry a union card. Within a short time, the workers, through their organized strength, will become the main factor in American life. The workers of the world should unite. By so doing, they have nothing to lose, but everything to gain.



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IV

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 20, 1918.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

Last Wednesday, the general salesmanager for the Kabo Corset Company Carl Gottlieb left for Cincinnati, as a delegate of the fifth National Trade Convention.



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IV

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 18, 1915.

HAVE YOU HEARD

Gorm Rasmussen, founder of the National Tea Company, has erected a large warehouse in the rear of the main office on North and Fairfield Avenues.



I D 1 a
II B 2 d (3)

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914.

/THE WAHL-HENIUS INSTITUTE/

Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology, 1135-1147 Fullerton Avenue was started in October, 1886 by Robert Wahl, Ph.D., and Max Henius, Ph.D. In 1891 the first class in theoretical and practical brewing was started. More than 1200 pupils have graduated from the institute and are now in important positions all over the world where brewing is regarded as a science.

The institute has published a manual for brewers: "American Hand Book of Brewing, Malting, and Auxiliary Trades."

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DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 4, 1913.

EXPRESS COMPANIES AND THE GOVERNMENT

(Editorial)

The express companies claim that the government's "socialistic parcel post system" has deprived them of one-third of their revenue. We sincerely hope that soon they will be deprived of the remaining two-thirds for the benefit of business people and consumers all over the country.

The same procedure should be followed in regard to all other trusts. Why should society be taxed in order to enrich a few? They may get away with it for some time but not indefinitely.



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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 25, 1913.

NEW BANK

Pioneer State Savings Bank is the name of the new bank organized by our well-known countryman A. H. Greenberg, who is its president.

The bank is located on North Avenue near 40th Avenue, where M. Greenberg, until recently, conducted a private banking business.

All the shares offered on the market were readily sold at par and over.



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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 21, 1912.

(Editorial)

Why is it that those who do not produce anything are living in luxury, while those who work and create the wealth are going through life in utter poverty? Keir Hardi, the great English labor leader and member of Parliament, asked this question in his unforgettable speech last Sunday in Riverview Park, and he went on to say that this is the problem which is confronting the civilized world today. It is not a question of how to produce wealth, we are doing that, but rather of how to justly distribute this wealth.

The famous champion of labor hit the nail on the head. This is the center around which all social problems and also the current political campaigns revolve. When all is said and done, and in spite of all empty catch-phrases, the chief aim of the capitalistic parties, the Republicans, Democrats and Progressives alike, is to preserve and "improve" our present economic system, under which those who do the work but do not own anything, receive an insignificant share of the wealth they produce, while those who already have too

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 21, 1912.

much take practically all.

The aim of the Socialist party is to secure for the workers, all the products of their labor, so that there will be no place in society for a parasitic luxury-class, for, according to the Bible, "he who will not work, shall not eat."

This is the issue between the Social-Democratic and the three capitalistic parties.

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I D 2 a (4)

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 24, 1912.

(EDITORIAL)

Thanks to the newspaper trust, which a few years ago prevented municipal ownership of Chicago's street railway system, a few big capitalists in New York or Europe have now got the power to decide whether the average annual income of \$600. of the system's employees is to be increased with a few dollars a year, or whether Chicagoans, for a shorter or longer time, shall suffer the inconvenience of street car strike.

Last year the Chicago City Railway's stockholders received a dividend of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, a little over \$2,000.000.

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Revyen, Mar. 9, 1907.

DANISH

[THE CHICAGO TRACTION ORDINANCE]

(Editorial)

When Ex-Mayor Harrison recommends the approval of Chicago City Council's "Traction Ordinance" and at the same time declares himself willing to support Mayor Dunne who opposes the ordinance he is apparently inconsistent. Of course we mean only apparently.

The Chicago Daily News is now devoting space to "both sides" of the traction problem. At least it pretends it does although in reality it has only one, the capitalistic viewpoint. That there is actually an anti-capitalistic or socialistic side of this problem is hardly known by the Daily News or if it is, the paper is exceedingly scant with information to that affect.



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DANISH

Revyen, May 13, 1905.

WPA 1113 21 1027

[A NEW BANK]

A new Scandinavian bank has been opened on the corner of La Salle and Randolph Streets. It is called the Union Bank of Chicago. It has a capital of \$200,000 and a surplus of \$25,000; its president is the Norwegian Banker, Charles E. Schlytern. Among the board of directors is the Dane, Fritz Frantzen. Among the stockholders are such well-known Danes and Norwegians: J. Chr. Eskildsen, Theo. C. Hansen, L. L. Filstrup, H. Finstad, Henry L. Hertz, Olaf E. Ray and W. A. Wieboldt.

I D 1 a

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 21, 1903.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30211

ON MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF THE STREET-CAR SYSTEM

The Chicago American has several articles about municipal ownership of the street-car system. The editor of Revyen finds this an excellent idea, insisting that the profit of this whole system ought to benefit the public and not Mr. Morgan and his bankers. Municipal ownership is also a point on the Socialist program, which has been carried out in practice in Denmark and many other countries.

I D l a

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 14, 1901.

WPA (ILL) 1001 10274

/CHICAGO DANES TO DAUPHIN PARK/

Mr. S. E. Gross, Chicago real estate firm, is giving a free excursion on the Illinois Central R. R. to Dauphin Park, where he has many fine residential lots for sale.

Many Danes of the South Side were out there Sunday, the 15th, and bought some lots. The location is only 24 minutes ride on the railroad from Randolph Street. The place already has a church, a public school and many stores.

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 19, 1901.

WPA (ALL) P100 30275

[THE WESTERN STATE BANK]

Western State Bank was founded 1873 by Andrew Petersen and George P. Bay. The bank was incorporated in 1895. George Bay has been the president of the bank since the death of Consul Petersen. At a recent meeting Charles L. Johnson was made president; Charles B. Pike, vice-president; George P. Bay, second vice-president; Lawrence Nelson, treasurer. Among the other board members you will find such fine Danish names as: Consul C. H. Hansen and Albert W. Rixon,

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III H

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 18, 1899.

WFA (LL) PKG. 30275

[THE DANISH EXPORT SOCIETY]

The Danish Export Society has sent Andreas Hansen to America to get in connection with American businessmen, and to visit and study the National Export Exposition in Philadelphia.

Mr. Hansen is sure that this is a very good market for many of the products we manufacture in Denmark.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

1. Capitalistic Enterprise

b. Small Business

I D 1 b

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 22, 1913.

BOOKS

Ackerman's Book Store, which has always specialized in Danish literature, but at the same time also carried a considerable stock of good books in the English language has recently expanded its English department, and now offers a rich assortment of the best in this line.

One will also find a fine selection of Danish books in English translation, such as Karin Michaelis' The Dangerous Age, and H. C. Andersen's Fairy Tales. Drop in at the store. After the days work it is refreshing to browse among books!

I D 1 b

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 9, 1913.

TAKEN BY DEATH

Painting contractor Ole S. Jensen died last week at the age of 68.

Mr. Jensen, who was born in Denmark, came to Chicago more than forty years ago, and built up a prosperous contracting business here.



I D 1 b

DANISH

Revyen, June 7, 1913.

SUCCESSFUL DANISH BUSINESS WOMAN

A Danish lady, Miss Astrid S. Rosing, was recently awarded a contract for supplying the city of Chicago with sewer pipes for the remainder of the current year. For a number of years Miss Rosing has conducted a steadily growing business in building materials, brick, tile, **cement**, sand, and gravel, with offices in the Harris Trust Building.

She came here from Denmark at the age of twelve, and when her father died a few years later, she took a job as bookkeeper, and advanced rapidly. After some time she became agent for a large manufacturer of clay products, and finally established her own firm, which has supplied materials for some of the largest buildings in Chicago. Her last achievement is the city contract. She informs us that the secret of her business success is service and prompt fulfilment of all promises and obligations.



I D 1 b

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 7, 1912.

BUSINESS

A Belmont, California and Elston Avenues Businessmen's Association has been formed, with our countrymen Walter Rasmussen and Rolf Rasmussen as president and treasurer, respectively.



I D 1 b

DANISH



Revyen, Dec. 7, 1912.

William Gerner has organized a new concern dealing in pianos, under the name of William Gerner & Son, with sales and show rooms at 2355 Milwaukee Avenue.

The firm is handling the products of old and well-established manufacturers only, and is also planning to enter the manufacturing field. As a beginning it has acquired the rights to manufacture the Grieg piano, which is now enjoying a great sale.

Scandinavians, in particular, to whom Mr. Gerner's name sounds as good as his pianos, will welcome this establishment on the Northwest Side.

I D 1 b

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 2, 1912.

MUSIC SCHOOL

Torvald Frederiksen, the well-known pianist, has opened a studio and music school at 2545 Milwaukee Avenue.



I D 1 b
II F

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 31, 1912.

(Summary)

Mrs. Fausta Marillac, nee' Rasmussen, our famous countrywoman, who with her violin has enthralled audiences and critics in Europe, Africa, and America, has now definitely decided to make her home in Chicago. A few days ago she bought five lots in the new subdivision on Irving Park Boulevard, on which she will build a luxurious bungalow.



DANISH

I D 1 b

Revyen, Jan. 16, 1909.

page 2 col. 2-3.... A committee has been appointed to draw up the deed for the rental of Dania Hall with the basement for one year to Municipal Court, while the old police station on the corner of Chicago Ave. and May St. is being torn down and rebuilt. The rent will be \$100 per month. It is rumored that Dania has been offered \$17,000 for the building.

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I D 1 b

DANISH

Revyen, May 20, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) FILE 30275

[A DANISH RENDEZVOUS]

Tivoli, on the corner of California Avenue and Division Street owned by Walter Lund, has become a very popular eating and meeting place for the Danes on the West Side. Every Sunday morning and afternoon there is fine music played by Math. Petersen's orchestra.

I D 1 b

II E 2

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 23, 1901.

WPA FILE 100-5075

[RASMUS TROLD AHL]

Rasmus Trolldahl, who not so long ago was arrested for having used for private purposes money that was paid him for steamship tickets, has again opened an office of the same kind at the old place, 169 E. Harrison Street.

Mr. Trolldahl had no intention of fraud, he just got behind in his payments, and a couple of lawyers wanted to get hold of the money left and his business. But two fine lawyers, Patrick O'Donnell and Johan Waage, got him out of all the trouble and helped him to start out anew.

I D 1 b

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 27, 1900.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30274

[THE NORTHWEST SIDE BUTCHERS]

"The Northwest Side Butchers' and Grocers' Association" was started January 18th and already has around 350 members. They meet every Wednesday at Sharpshooters' Hall, 789 W. North Avenue.

The aim of this society is Sunday closing. The society has the full support of the labor unions, the churches, and others.

I D 1 b

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 20, 1900.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276

[THE CLOSING OF STORES]

The paper is backing a movement for the closing of all clothing stores Wednesday and Friday at 6 P.M.

The next step will be closing on Sundays also. Sunday closing is already the case with all department, furniture, and jeweler-stores on Milwaukee Avenue. The movement for closing on Sundays is rapidly gaining among grocers and butchers on the whole Northwest Side.

This will give a lot of people more rest and recreation. This is in harmony with the principle of democratic politics: to shorten the working hours of the laboring class.

I D 1 b

DANISH

Skandinaven, Jan. 18, 1883.

THE SCANDINAVIAN BANK

The closed Scandinavian bank owned by the Danes, Skow-Peterson, Isberg and Co., will now pay twenty-five per cent.

We anticipate that this is just one of many future crashes.



1. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization
& Activities

a. Unions

(2) Craft

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) June 12, 1925.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN CARPENTER'S UNION.

Saturday, June 13, between 1 and 6 P.M. Chicago Carpenter's Union, consisting of seventy locals, with a total membership of 28,500, will hold its annual election of officers.

Mr. Harry Jensen has been president of the union for the past four years, and judging from his record, he should be entitled to all Scandinavian votes from Cook and Lake Counties.

His countrymen, in particular, want him re-elected because Harry is a good Dane and a skilled organizer. Nobody ever asked Harry Jensen for assistance without getting, it insofar as circumstances permitted.

During the years of Harry Jensen's presidency, the membership of the union has increased from 18,000 to 25,500, and all the locals are in good financial standing.

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) June 12, 1925.

Working conditions have been favorable, so everybody was working despite the fact that the union has quarrelled continuously with a committee of citizens who sponsored the notorious "Landis Award."

Harry Jensen has fought that movement with all the forces at his command. The Carpenter's Union has a good reputation and its officers words have been as good as their signatures.

Charles H. Sand, (Swedish) secretary and treasurer, is also up for re-election. Mr. Sand has worked hand in hand with Harry Jensen in efforts to make Chicago Carpenter's Union the best organization of its kind in the United States. Mr. Sand, too, deserves the vote of every Scandinavian member.

The office of the union has recently moved to 12 East Erie Street. The building has cost around \$300,000, every dollar paid by voluntary contributions. It is said to be the finest union building in the United States, and the pride of every member.

I D 2 a (2)
IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 28, 1922.

HAVE YOU HEARD

The president of the Carpenter's Union Harry Jensen, and C. M. Madsen of the Painter's Union were delegates at the Illinois Federation of Labor Convention.



DANISH

MPA (ILL) PMO. 30275

I D 2 a (2)

II B 1 a

Revyen, Dec. 25, 1909.

Carpenters' Union No. 140, mostly Danish in membership, gave a concert and ball December 19th, in Wicker Park. About 1,000 people came.

I D 2 a (2)
II B 3

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 16, 1909.

["BULL" OLSEN HIRED AS BUSINESS AGENT]

The well-known Danish wrestler, Harold "Bull" Olsen, has recently become business agent for the Cement Finishers' Union.

NYA (UL) 44-3886
(922) 111 (71)

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (2) (Norwegian)

I D 2 a (2) (Swedish)

I E

I E (Norwegian)

I E (Swedish)

Revyen, Mar. 16, 1907.

DANISH

[PAINTERS' UNION BUYS INTO SOCIALIST]

(Editorial)

The Scandinavian Painters Union with a membership of 2,000 and headed by our countryman Otto Damm has recently resolved to purchase 15 shares (@ \$10.00) in The Chicago Daily Socialist.

This is an encouraging indication of a growing interest in social problems on the part of workers of this country. Organized Labor is gradually realizing how important it is to have a press to sponsor its interests and to serve as counter-balance against the propaganda carried on by the capitalistic press.

In reality the purchase of 15 shares does not mean so much compared with the significance of an army of 2,000 men behind the purchase each and every one of which from now on must feel he is part and parcel of the socialistic movement.

I D 2 a (2)

II B 1 a

I D 2 a (2)

II B 1 a

I D 2 a (2)

II B 1 a

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 26, 1907.

PAINTERS' UNION

The Scandinavian Painters' Union, which has about 2,000 members, and is the largest of its kind in Chicago, held a meeting last Tuesday evening, in the hall at 406 Milwaukee Avenue. After the meeting, there was a surprise for the unions popular president, Mr. Otto Damm, 730 No. Maplewood Avenue. Following an appropriate speech, Mr. Niels F. Haumerstad, presented a beautiful and valuable silver set to Otto Damm as an appreciation for his faithful service.

The Messrs. John S. Vergaard, J. Runneberg, Magnus Johnson, Peter Moe and others delivered speeches, and a quartet sang Danish, Norwegian



Revyen, Jan. 26, 1907.

and Swedish Songs.

The whole affair conveyed the impression that Mr. Otto Damm, through his untiring work for the union, has won the hearts of all the members which is something rather unusual in the American labor movement.



DANISH

I D 2 a (2) (Swedish)
III B 2 (Norwegian)

Revyen, April 21, 1906.

p. 3 col. 1... Scandinavian Technical Society gave a dance April 14 at the Swedish Glee Club on the Northwest Side. Allan Strale was the president of the arrangement committee.

I D 2 a (2)

DANISH

I E

I H

Revyen, Dec. 3, 1904.

REACTIONARY LEADERSHIP OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

(Summary)

The editor tells us that Victor L. Berger proposed three resolutions at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, in San Francisco: that the Federation adopt the principles of socialism; that, instead of a professional army, America should have a people's army like that in Switzerland; and that old workers should be pensioned when they retire from active work. All three resolutions were voted down. The editor believes that Gompers, Mitchell and Company are doing a fine job for the American capitalists.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (2) (Norwegian)

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 10, 1900.

[NORWEGIAN-DANISH TYPOGRAPHERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING]

The Norwegian-Danish Typographers' Union had their annual meeting February 6. Mr. J. P. Jacobsen was elected president. Frantz Olsen, Aug. Holm, and C. Ericksen were elected delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (2)

DANISH

I D 2 a (2) (Swedish)

I D 2 a (2) (Norwegian)

Skandinaven, Aug. 9, 1893.

[SCANDINAVIAN TYPOGRAPHERS MEET HERE]

The Scandinavian typographers held a convention in Chicago. It was opened Sunday, July 30, at 8 o'clock, with a big banquet. Sixty Scandinavian delegates were there, from New York, Boston, Story City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Duluth, and West Superior.

On Tuesday, August 1, the business meeting took place. Harry Smith was elected president. Cases were discussed, especially the strike at the Rasmussen Printing Company. It was voted at once to fight Rasmussen to a standstill.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(3) Industrial

I D 2 a (3)

I E

IV

DANISH

Scandia, Aug. 11, 1932.

WELL-KNOWN DANE TO BE DEPORTED

The well-known Danish labor leader, Nils Kjaer was arrested on June 13, and he was ordered deported last week. Nils Kjaer has lived here in Chicago for about eighteen years. Kjaer was one of the most active leaders in the radical labor activities here. Max Naiman, International Labor Defense, was assigned counsel for the defense, but Max says he is quite sure that Judge Woodward's decision will be upheld.

Woodward refused bail for Nils, even though both the Danes and Norwegians had put up thousands of dollars' worth of real estate for bail.

The Karl Marx Scandinavian Workers' Club held a mass meeting last week to raise additional funds and to agitate Kjaer's release.

We ask the co-operation of the Scandinavian societies. They should elect committees not only to see the judge but also the Governor. They should demand Kjaer's release.

1. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(4) Strikes

I D 2 a (4)
I H

DANISH

Danish Times, May 6, 1922.

THE TIMES COMMENDED

(Editorial)

Two weeks ago, we had an editorial about the present coal strike. This editorial has been well received by the entire American press.

The Foreign Language Information Service is a federal institution. Its purpose is to translate foreign language editorials which leaders send them from American papers throughout the continent.

The American Press Bureau says in its last release: "The following editorials are selected as being representative of current comment in the press of sixteen foreign language groups."

They cite our editorial as follows:

I D 2 a (4)
I H

- 2 -

DANISH

Danish Times, May 6, 1922.

"There is only one way out of the mire into which the strike is taking us, and that is to take the coal mines from the twenty men who control them, but do not own them, and give them back to the people who own them, but have not been running them.

In other words, the nation must not only own, but also run the coal mines. The government must administer the property under the supervision of the people for the profit of every inhabitant of this country.

That should satisfy both the twenty-five men, who operate the mines, and the half million workers, who are striking for higher wages, if both are true citizens." From Danish Times (Danish-Non partisan) Chicago, Illinois.

So much for the prestige of your paper.



WPA (12) PROJ. 3011

I D 2 a (4)

DANISH

Revyen, June 4, 1904.

[DANISH SCABS]

Revyen gives the list of five Danes who work as scabs at Lyon & Healy during a strike called by the union.

I D 2 a (4)

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 26, 1903.

[DANISH POLICEMAN SUSPENDED FOR REFUSAL TO ACT AS STRIKEBREAKER]

The Danish policeman, Mads J. Jacobsen, was suspended because he did not want to be a strikebreaker during the streetcar strike. He has not been re-instated after ten days' suspension plus thirty days' suspension for refusing to obey his superior officer. Assistant Chief Schuttler tried to have him discharged, but the trial board did not find any reason for doing so.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, May 30, 1903.

IT IS DAWNING

(Editorial)

p.2.....The great number of strikes declared during the last couple of years, indicates a steadily growing dissatisfaction among the workers of the country. New trade unions are being organized daily, and almost as soon as a trade is organized, a strike is declared for higher pay and shorter hours.

No wonder that the dissatisfaction grows. The U.S. census for 1900 shows that, when using the newest and best machines, the value of the workers daily production is \$10.00, out of which he receives on the average of \$1.37. The attempt to get some of the \$8.63 which now go into the pockets of the non-producing classes, will not succeed as long as the tools for production and the finished products belong to the capitalist class. Experience shows that as soon as organized labor, by means of a strike, obtains higher pay, the price of living increases proportionally more than the wages, and in many cases the worker is worse off than before.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

- 2 -

DANISHRevyen, May 30, 1903.

While the organization of labor into unions is in itself no solution of the economic problem, it certainly may be considered the first step towards the emancipation of the working class. The thousands of new recruits, which annually enroll in the army of organized labor, receive a beneficial understanding of **discipline** and come to realize that united action of the working class is imperative in its dealings with the employers.

I D 2 a (4)
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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 21, 1903.

[RAILROAD EMPLOYEES ENJOINED AGAINST STRIKING]

(Editorial)

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

p.2.....Organized labor recently received another slap in the face by one Judge Adams, who actually prohibits trainmen and firemen of the Wabash Railroad from striking. Such an injunction, and also the decision rendered in the Taff - Vale case in England, according to which a union may be held financially responsible for losses caused by a strike, certainly ought to act as an eye-opener for many workers, and make them realize that trade organizations are not a sufficient defense apparatus for the rights and demands of labor as long as the workers politically follow the instructions of the capitalists and place men like Judge Adams in administrative positions. Judge Adams is a Democrat.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

b. Cooperatives

I D 2 b
III H

DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), July 17, 1925.

OUR INTEREST IN HISTORY

In recent years Denmark has attracted the attention of a great number of people interested in social development. From all over the world students and representative groups come to study the social system in Denmark.

There is nothing unusual, however, in the fact that a small country thus points the way for greater countries. In ancient Greece, of which the culture reached its peak more than two thousand years ago, art and architecture developed to a degree of beauty and perfection which has remained unsurpassed up to this very day. The works of the old Greek philosophers are still standard subjects of study in all our higher educational institutions, not on account of their antiquity but on account of their actual value for people nowadays who try to understand life's problems.

Tiny Palestine, squeezed in between two mighty empires which alternately threatened her very existence, produced philosophers whose recorded spiritual

I D 2 b
III H

- 2 -

DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), July 17, 1925.

experiences are significant to humanity even at present; and with regard to religion the world of today cannot safely ignore the importance of the incidents which occurred in that little country nineteen hundred years ago.

Thus small countries have taken the lead of larger ones and have been examples for them. They are capable of doing so today also, despite the popular idea that only that which is secularly great is of any importance.

However, Denmark is not leading in the fields of art and architecture, nor is she famous for her spiritual contributions to civilization, although she has produced things of great value in these domains.

It is the co-operative movement for which she has become so famous that statesmen and highly educated people from other countries find their way to her shores. It is the ability to co-operate and the unfailing knack of making a success of co-operation that make strangers wonder what the secret really is. The secret, if there is one, would be valuable because it has proved a necessity for people

I D 2 b
III H

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), July 17, 1925.

of modern civilization to work in unity if they are to avoid class hatred and serious struggles between classes.

Some time ago an American newspaperman came to me seeking some information about the co-operative movement in Denmark. He had an idea that there was some sort of connection between the Folk High Schools and the co-operative system, but just how it worked he did not know. Naturally he thought that co-operation was taught as a subject in the schools, and he wanted to describe the procedure of such instruction, which supposedly was for the purpose of starting the younger generation on the road to co-operative success.

He was greatly surprised to learn that Danish Folk High Schools do not teach co-operation as a subject at all. They do not do so because the technical part of co-operative organization is comparatively easy to manage. There are always experts who are capable of handling that. The main obstacle to the success of co-operative enterprise is a spiritual obstacle. Co-operation is possible only for these people who feel that they have something in common which they

I D 2 b
III H

- 4 -

DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), July 17, 1925.

love and want to protect. That feeling of the existence of a common object and of mutual responsibility has been fostered by the Folk High Schools by means of appealing to the pupils' interest in history.

I D 2 b

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915, p. 109.

THE NORTHWEST CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



The Northwest Co-operative Association (Den Danske Brugsforening) was started September 19, 1914. Mr. L. Bastrup became president and P. Rasmussen, treasurer.

The aim of the society is to cut out the middlemen and let the profit go to the consumers.

I D 2 b

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915.

WPA (117) PPO, 117

[DANISH COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION]

Northwest Co-operative Association (or Den Danske Brugsforening) was started Sept. 19, 1914. Mr. L. Bastrup became president and P. Rasmussen, treasurer.

The aim of the society is to cut out the middlemen and let the profit go to the consumer.

I D 2 b
IV

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 15, 1914.

DANISH CO-OPERATIVE

A co-operative, along the lines of the ones in Denmark, is now being organized by the Danes on the Northwest Side. At a recent meeting, two well-known Danes, H. L. Bautrup and P. Rasmussen, gave a talk on the Co-operative movement in Denmark and England. Co-operative shares will be sold at ten dollars each.



I D 2 b
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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 24, 1914.

DANISH COOPERATIVES WIN PRAISE

(Editorial)

The January issue of Metropolitan Magazine contains an article under the title, "The Quest of a Hen's Egg," which gives an extensive description, and a searching analysis of Danish cooperative, including the cooperation export of eggs, butter and pork to England as well as dairies, packing plants, stores, mutual insurance, etc.

The author is Frederick C. Howe, who has been in Denmark studying these conditions. We quote from the article: "I journeyed to Copenhagen with a professor from the State University, who was delivering extensive lectures throughout the country. I learned that Copenhagen was a socialist city, and had been in the hands of that party for a number of years, and I found that many merchants and professional men were Socialists. But they were not revolutionary Socialists, and they have not transformed Copenhagen into a Socialist commonwealth. They



I D 2 b
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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 24, 1914.

have tried to do for the laboring classes what the farmer has done for himself in the country. Through cooperation, they own their own central bakeries, groceries, and laundries. They, too, buy and sell in a group, and in this way they have cut down the cost of living on the one hand, and increased the wages on the other. Like the farmer, they, too, have been greedy for education...."

The well written and instructive article is a fine tribute to Danish initiative and culture, and holds out some hope that the cooperative movement which has been the salvation of Denmark, may gain a foothold in this country, for the benefit of the majority, particularly for the farmers and the working class.

I D 2 b
II A 3 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 25, 1911.

WPA (L) 4276

COOPERATIVE THEATER NEEDED

(Editorial)

The West Irving Park district, of which a large percentage of citizens are Norwegians, has good prospects of soon having a municipal theatre to be erected on a co-operative plan. The main idea is to provide a center where the women and the children of the district can gather for real enjoyment of clean pictures and plays. To insure the right sort of entertainment a committee of censors will be elected by the bona-fide residents of the district.

When one considers the general run of pictures and other shows that abound throughout the city the idea of a people's theatre owned and managed and censored by the people who have built the district is a very good one, clean entertainment being, at present, at a premium.

I D 2 b

DANISH

Revyen, July 20, 1907.

COOPERATION

The Danish Cooperative Store of Racine, Wisconsin, has had a surplus profit of \$710.95 during the period between Jan. 1st 1907 and July 1st 1907. The money, plus 8% interest of capital invested, is being paid to the seventy-six members of the Society. In accordance with cooperative principles, the \$701.95 was distributed in proportion to patronage and amounted to nine percent of total purchase. Non-members trading at the store got a two percent rebate. Capital invested in the enterprise is \$1370.00.

MPA 411.3 PROJ. 30275

I D 2 b

DANISH

Revyen, March 21, 1903.

C. O. O. P.

p.4.....The opening of the new cooperative store in the Stensland Building, at the corner of Milwaukee Avenue and Carpenter Street, will take place Saturday, the 28th of this month.

Our countryman, A. J. Holdt, previously buyer and department manager at Wieboldt's, is general manager.

The business is based on shares of \$10.00 each, and many prominent capitalists and business men are interested in the undertaking. The store will be operated as an ordinary department store.

The building has done considerable alterations and nothing has been spared to

WPA (ILL) PRO 30275

Revyen, March 21, 1903.

to make everything up to date on all the five floors occupied by the business.
It has its own bakery, candy factory and ice plant.

The entire job has been completed under the personal supervision of Mr. Holdt.

MPA (111) PROJ. 36273

I D 2 b

I D 2 b (Norwegian)

I D 2 b (Swedish)

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 9, 1899.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

/DANISH OLD PEOPLE'S HOME/

Dansk Alderdomshjem. In this article we find the following information:
Skandinavisk Arbejderforening (Scandinavian Workingmen's Society) built
Scandia Hall after very impractical plans and the result was that the
society lost plenty of money and finally the whole building.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic
Organization

2. Labor Organization &
Activities

c. Unemployment

I D 2 c
I C

DANISH

Danish Times, Feb. 20, 1931.

POTPOURRI

(Editorial)

One might say that the chief difference between the Danes and the Greeks is that when two Danes meet, a fight generally begins, whereas, as the saying goes, when two Greeks meet, a new restaurant is started. This goes to show that the Danes have remained true to the old Viking spirit, whereas the Greeks, the descendants of Aristotle and Plato, have degenerated into mere kitchen "mechanics".

America, this great land of opportunity, has demonstrated her stability by putting most of her war heroes in the apple business. Yesterday our brave soldiers were carrying their knapsacks to the tune of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary"; today these same men are selling fruit to the strains of "It's a Long, Long Way to Prosperity". Indeed, our national anthem is a little out of tune.

REF (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 c
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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 2, 1912.

[HARRISON IGNORES SOCIALISTIS IN UNEMPLOYMENT INVESTIGATION]

(Editorial)

Unemployment is a great problem at the present. According to information published by one of the city's public employment offices, there are 125,000 unemployed in Chicago alone, most of them able and willing to work. In New York, this number is said to be twice that figure.

Conditions seems to be almost as desperate as they were during the Roosevelt panic or more so under the Cleveland administration.

WPA 111 100-5645

To investigate the situation, Mayor Harrison has appointed a committee consisting of prominent business-men, university professors, and scientists, but not a single socialist is admitted as a member. The mayor seems not to be aware of the fact that the Socialist Party is the only political party whose aim it is to do away with unemployment and the causes responsible for that social evil, and that it becomes more and more evident that the defenders of capitalism are neither able nor willing to adjust conditions so that every man willing and able to work may have a job.

But, of course, Mayor Harrison has his reasons for ignoring the socialists. As long as the majority of workers, whether idle or active, tolerate these abnormal conditions, and continue to vote for the persons responsible for

these deplorable conditions, then it would be useless to expect any different state of affairs.

The situation will remain the same until the educational work sponsored by the Socialist Party has done away with stupidity and prejudices which in particular, are dominating American political life.

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Revyen, (The Review) Feb. 13, 1909.

DANISH

[AN EXAMPLE OF "REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY"]

(EDITORIAL)

AN EXAMPLE OF "REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY"

p.2.....Last Monday Chicago Evening papers reported the following: "This morning, the Illinois Steel Works in South Chicago, was besieged by an unruly mob of 3000 who fought among themselves and with the police in an effort to enter the plant in answer to a call for about 1000 workers."

This episode clearly illustrated the worthlessness of promises of prosperity for which the workers, time after time, cast their votes for the capitalists and their party.

Consider then, these big politicians and industrialists who have the affrontery to announce that there is plenty of work for those who want work - Have they no sense of shame or decency?

WPA 6111 J 8801.30275

I. ATTITUDES

E. Social

Organization

I E

- 2 -

DANISH

Danish Times, Sept. 11, 1936.

in common. They are both labor governments.

The Social-Democrats and the Communists both have the same respect for Karl Marx, the great social thinker and prophet. They both build on his ideas and his gospel to the working class: "Unite and throw off your chains." They both believe that the workers, who are the majority in every nation, should rule. They both think that the state should take over the factories and the means of production. They both believe that the present distribution of wealth is too unequal. They both feel that the working class and the middle class should have better living conditions and more comfort in their homes.

Social-Democrats agree on the goal, but they disagree radically as to the interpretation of Karl Marx and the means for the realization of his program.



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- 3 -

DANISH

Danish Times, Sept. 11, 1936.

The socialists believe in evolution, in democracy and parliamentarism. The Communists believe in revolution and democratic centralism. They believe in education through schools and propaganda. They believe in co-operation in full control of the people.

The communists build a new culture through the press, literature, theatre, and the movies.

The coming struggle against reaction can only succeed through unity of the people.



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I F 6

DANISH

Danish Times, June 21, 1935.

THE BROOKLYN

(Editorial)

What will Franklin D. Roosevelt do to make his memory outlast that of his cousin, "Teddy", who built the Panama Canal? Although the **answer** is not constructively-minded politically, "Teddy" Roosevelt, in a constructive way, succeeded in setting up for himself a lasting monument by building the Panama Canal.

On the other hand, his cousin F. D., destructively inclined, already has set himself a no less lasting monument by experimenting with the N. R. A. and other New Deal tomfoolery, which have been unanimously rejected by the United States Supreme Court.

Whether or not our present President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, really has any constructive ideas, or if his "reddish brain spinners" of both sexes will be given a chance to put them into effect remains to be seen.

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DANISH

Danish Times, May 11, 1934.

THE BROADCAST

(Editorial)

The director of the American Civil Liberties Union solemnly professes that his organization "has nothing to do with Socialism or any other ism," but operates solely for the purpose of "defending the civil rights of individuals and groups wherever they are infringed upon," and again, to "defend the right to express all views."

However, so far, the A.C.L.U. has been singularly silent, not only about Soviet Russia's ruthless suppression of free political views, but also in regard to clearly perceivable bureaucratic inclinations for curbing the American press. And what about other important civil rights--for instance, the right to produce and own property which just now is being assailed, undermined, and restricted from above in a manner contrary to all American



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Danish Times, May 11, 1934.

traditions and precepts. Has the A.C.L.U. uttered one word of protest against these ominous onslaughts against civil rights and liberty? Of course not, because to do so would conflict with the views of Socialists, Communists, and their associated modern day liberal addenda.

The director names a number of "distinguished members" of his organization, but carefully omits to mention numerous prominent Socialists and Communists and their confreres, including practically every brain truster and New Dealer of note, hardly any of whom would be found on the roster of the A.C.L.U. if that organization really had "nothing to do with Socialism."

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DANISH

Danish Times, Dec. 29, 1933.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL

(Editorial)

The history of the declining years of the great Roman Empire presents a striking parallel to the present situation in this country. In the book Ancient Times, by Professor J. H. Breasted, we read: "Thus under this oriental despotism, the liberty, for which men had striven so long, disappeared in Europe, and the once free Romans had no independent life of their own. For the will of the emperor had now become the law, and as such, his decrees were dispatched throughout the length and breadth of the Roman dominions.

"Even the citizen's wages and the prices of the goods he bought or sold, were as far as possible fixed for him by the state. The emperor's innumerable



Danish Times, Dec. 29, 1933.

officials kept an eye upon even the humblest citizen. They watched the grain dealers, butchers, and bakers, and saw that they properly supplied the public and never deserted their occupation. In some cases, the state even forced the son to follow the profession of his father."

In a word, the Roman government now attempted to regulate almost every interest in life, and wherever the citizen turned he felt the control and oppression of the state.

History repeats itself. The laws of cause and effect have not been repealed. Most of those who comment on some of the administration's policies are **sincere** in their criticism, and in no way partisan. It is their country too.

Certainly, there can be no progress without change, but the new dealers should



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Danish Times, Dec. 29, 1933.

remember that all change is not progress.



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DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 20, 1933.

BRAIN TRUST FOLLY

(Editorial)



Can wealth be created by destroying wealth? That, today, is the uppermost question confronting any thinking person caught in the clutches of our economic structure. Those who have been guided by false propaganda, whose brains, from lack of **usage** have become atrophied, might easily accept the gesture of the great Washington brain-trust as a panacea for our national **ills**. But those who have not entirely surrendered the individual right to think for themselves, take **the** food destroying program proposed by the dignitaries at the Capitol, as both contradictory and criminal.

That it should be necessary to destroy two billion pounds of cotton, millions

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Danish Times, Oct. 20, 1933.



of bushels of corn, as well as similar quantities of wheat, and other commodities, to create wealth seems incredible as well as inhuman to any person. In fact, if such logic is the result of a highly trained academic mind, then those of us who have not been so exposed should thank our lucky stars for having escaped a college education.

Until now, such destructive measures were interpreted as criminal, and **those** who perpetrated them were sent to jail or a madhouse. Today, such brilliant actions are rewarded by making the performers the counselors of the nation. As an illustration let us **consider** a glazier, who, in order to stimulate trade, takes these steps. One day he has suddenly found business dull, and has too much glass on hand. Accordingly, he hires thugs to destroy as many windows as possible. Then orders will begin to roll in, and he can get rid

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Danish Times, Oct. 20, 1933.

of surplus stock at a profit. In the eyes of the world, not excluding our own government, his destructive tactics are criminal and punishable by law. If caught, he is put behind bars. Now Washington itself wants to fall into the category of racketeers and hoodlums. At least, the guilty glazier has paid his hirelings out of his own pocket, but the government pays for the destruction of crops with the taxpayers' money, the very taxpayer who is sadly in need of the food laid waste.

It has been said that the spirit of today may become the reality of tomorrow. If that be true, then God help us! If it is right to waste and destroy perfectly good food by the billions of pounds today, at a time when it is needed by our own people, to say nothing of wretched people of other countries, then it might be equally right tomorrow, if we start to destroy bridges,

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Danish Times, Oct. 20, 1933.

buildings, and other property, with a similar purpose. Maybe after we have succeeded in destroying everything, we will finish by destroying even ourselves.

Certainly it would be more humane and reasonable--yet no more expensive, if our government would ship this surplus food to the starving countries of China and India for the cost of transportation. But why go elsewhere when we can do missionary work right at home. While thousands of children and good souls are starving, **how** can we sit back and firmly destroy food--for any theory whatsoever?

If it be true that wealth can be created by destroying wealth, then how come that the war-ridden nations of Europe, whose structures were demolished,

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Danish Times, Oct. 20, 1933.

crops destroyed and fields made sterile, and national resources diminished are not flourishing? This historical example, is all the more convincing because it is contemporary, and should suffice to show even a brain-trust the folly of such a course.

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DANISH

Danish Times, Sept. 1, 1933.

BROADCAST
(Editorial)

That the private profit system has been productive of misery to an extent that presages complete breakdown, does not necessarily prove that the system itself is bad, but simply verifies the old adage that too much or too little spoils everything.

Doing entirely away with individual freedom of action, striving, ambition, and so forth, by abolishing the profit motive, may be suitable to docile Slavs and slaves, but to the majority of western civilization, the bare prospect of losing such essentials to life and invaluable incentives to progress is as repulsive as a veritable strait-jacket for life.

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MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Danish Times, Aug. 12, 1932.

EDITORIAL FLASHLIGHTS

While the communists propose to eliminate the unemployment liability by making labor a duty and privilege for one and all, their mode of procedure for reaching this objective is such that the cure would be worse than the sickness, and under ordinary circumstances not likely to attract liberty-loving, cultured people. The reds' chief opportunity is the confusion and breakdown of capitalism from within which is noticeable in Germany and everywhere else. Only a complete readjustment of human labor values in accordance and co-ordination with wonderfully expanded productive facilities, to be accomplished largely by means of a personal income surtax, property graded up to one hundred per cent, will suffice as the fundamental step toward social and economic rejuvenation upon a basis of individualism and freedom and for taking the ground from under communism.

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DANISH

Danish Times, June 17, 1932.

AMERICA'S NEED FOR CO-OPERATION

(Editorial)

The present crisis is the worst in many years. Those who think that prosperity will soon return and that everything will be normal again within a few months, fool themselves. This depression may pass; but another and a far worse one is sure to appear before very long.

The present social order, or disorder, cannot function without these terrible upheavals, so detrimental to the welfare of the American people.

Many are beginning to think that unless our present capitalistic system undergoes some drastic changes, we shall in a few years be faced with anarchy and complete demoralization in the economic world. One thing is certain, our capitalistic system does not even function nowadays. If it did, there could not be eight million people out of work, and



Danish Times, June 17, 1932.

some thirty-two million people in dire need in this the richest country in the world, as far as material wealth is concerned.

It is time for the Government to consider the welfare and simple civil rights of those millions of long neglected human beings we call the American people. If no constructive measures are carried out in Washington soon, this nation will face civil war. The depression eats deeper and deeper into the marrow of the people, and nothing is done about it. American citizens of Danish descent have a peculiar task in these times, in demonstrating that co-operation is a better principle than competition, that confidence goes farther than fear, and that the principle of co-operation which saved Denmark from economic annihilation can bring results to America just as it did in Denmark.

America must try new ways in the future, and there is much to learn from Denmark's co-operative institutions. American citizens of Danish descent should never fail to demonstrate the inherent value of adopting principles



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of co-operation, where other measures have proven futile and disastrous. The American people must learn to co-operate. The "rugged individualism" principle has proved a failure.



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DANISH

Danish Times, Mar. 4, 1932.

BEHIND THE SCENES

(Editorial)

From the present activities of the imperialistic military forces of Japan in Manchuria and China, we are slowly but surely awakened to the realization that although we thought the spirit of Mars was quelled, this wanton monster is again on foot. We were told that the object of the League of Nations, - its raison d'etre, - was for the establishment of an international court through which the nations of the world (except Russia) might sift and arbitrate their grievances and thus avoid hostility.

Up to the present time, the League has proved itself a huge joke and the world anxiously awaits the next move by the venerable body of international contortionists.

The showdown, however, is much closer at hand than many realize. Judging



Danish Times, Mar. 4, 1932.

from the chaotic condition that prevails throughout the world, it will not be long before another struggle more bitter and Satanic than the late war will be fought. This time, not to save democracy, but to save our present capitalistic system. Never before, in the annals of man, have the international bankers, hiding behind the smoke-screen of the League of Nations, shown more keenly that their wits are being put to the supreme test. Thus, apparently representing a body wishing peace at any price, in reality they are setting the stage for another slaughter of innocent millions.


Late reports indicate that Soviet Russia, in spite of all obstacles, is succeeding with the Five-Year Plan. And, moreover, she is actually showing the rest of the world that national communism is far less barbaric than our so-called social democracies. The international bankers, the League of Nations, if you wish, in order to save crumbling capitalistic Europe from going communistic, had no alternative but to start another war and promptly they engaged the armies of despotic Japan to set the ball rolling.



Danish Times, Mar. 4, 1932.

If we recall the Treaty of Versailles, we note that great stress was laid on the fact that unless Germany and Russia were separated, capitalistic Europe would not endure. Hence, with the establishment of an independent Poland as a buffer state, and the creation by France of the Little Entente, a complete bulwark towards the west has been made to stem the tide of communism.


Thus being checked on all her western borders, Soviet Russia promptly began spreading her doctrine to her eastern neighbors, with the result that in China today there are several millions avowed communists. In order, therefore, to arrest Russia's eastern success, the League found it necessary to separate Soviet Russia from China. That has been done by allowing Japan to occupy the whole of Manchuria, an area of 390,000 square miles. With Manchuria temporarily in the hands of Japan, Russia is now surrounded on all sides by hostile armies and might at the slightest pretense, who knows, be served with an ultimatum.



Danish Times, Mar. 4, 1932.

With the capitalistic governments hanging by a thread and supported by only a stubborn group of international bankers who in their greed for gain fail to see the light of economic readjustment, there is but little hope for a peaceful solution of this problem.

The curtain will soon rise on the starving hordes of Continental Europe as well as on the democratic workers of America, with despotic Japan swooping down on the Soviet Republic. This is hypothetical but very logical, judging from facts, that is, reading between the lines and peaking "behind the scenes." And so, our leaders will try to save imperialistic capitalism and in so doing will retard the cause of liberty for at least another hundred years.



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DANISH

Danish Times, Feb. 6, 1931.

THE MIDDLE ROAD

(Editorial)

The Middle Road, there is none! As soon as a man wavers and does not know with which wind to be blown, he becomes neither fish nor fowl. No matter how much credit his associates may give him, in reality he is just another nondescript bit of flotsam on the sea of life.

On the whole, society today preaches that the happy medium is the right route to follow. This doubtless holds good regarding the indulgence of food, pleasure, and the satisfaction of physical needs. But here we must draw the line, for the spirit of man has no happy medium. As soon as he applies the brakes or puts the damper on his spiritual self, he ceases to be an individual. In thus following the line of least resistance, he loses his identity in the great mass of humanity.

Danish Times, Feb. 6, 1931.

We have among us, all sorts of cowards. Yet the most despicable of all, perhaps, is the moral coward who does not have the courage of his own convictions, or having them lacks the temerity to acknowledge or fight for them openly. By doing this, his existence is a living lie, and he betrays his better self. In fact, far more respect is due the man who goes for gold and frankly admits it to be his one god, than to the individual of lofty ideals who inwardly despises the money-monger, yet fails to raise his voice in protest.

Why? Because as yet the spirit of man has not triumphed over his body. He is afraid to suffer the possible deprivations of physical things as a penalty for having dared to pursue his ideals. If, by some miracle, overnight these spiritual pigmies were to rise up and claim their own, a great change for the better of all mankind would ensue. But alas, for the most part, man who was born to soar with wings, through lack of courage remains but a crawling worm. This, and this alone is the primary cause for the utter failure of present-day civilization. The cosmos knows no compromise, for there is no Middle Road.

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DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 16, 1931.

POTPOURRI

(Editorial)

America prides herself on still being the richest country on earth. What a shame, then, that so many of her citizens, just because of growing hunger pains, become disillusioned as to her superiority, and fail to appreciate the wealth which surrounds them!

Racketeering in our midst has become so far spread that even religion has been tainted by it. We now find that some of our most honored bishops devote but one day in the week for soul saving. The remaining six days they spend in keeping a vigilant eye on the Wall Street ticker. This is just as deplorable as the sort of soul savers who travel with huge tents and preach the "Gospel" with a punch, accompanied by somersaults and other acrobatics every time the name of the Lord is mentioned. Verily, the spirit of Barnum still lives.

Danish Times, Jan. 16, 1931.

The American worker is easily pleased, too easily, in fact, for his own good. As long as he can fill up on a hot-dog and a cup of coffee, with a toothpick thrown in for good measure, he is satisfied. If by chance, he is able to indulge in a piece of pie, he almost feels guilty of being a gourmand. Winding up with a package of cigarette butts, he treads on air and becomes a superman, and shows his superiority over the rest of the world by pitying his brother worker across the pond. With such low aspirations, how can he better himself.

If anyone dares to doubt that prosperity is running rampant in our beloved homeland today, just let him tune in and let his radio announcer convince him.

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DANISH

Danish Times, Sept. 12, 1930.

IS UNCLE SAM BECOMING TOLERANT?

(Editorial)

In a current issue of the American Journal we read that the Department of Justice, coinciding with President Hoover's new theory, has decided to keep hands off Communist demonstrations throughout the country.

President Hoover no doubt got his cue from what he observed during his travels in England, and from his associations with British statesmen. For sometime already, British statesmen have proved their superiority over leaders of other parts of the Globe. All along they have been well aware of the fact that the only way to defeat Communism at home is to grant its adherents more privileges and liberty than they could get in Russia, during that country's experimental period.

As a result of this policy of free speech, today England is the only

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Danish Times, Sept. 12, 1930.

country on earth where anyone believing in an "ism" of any kind, whether it be Anarchism, Socialism, or Communism gets a chance to advocate it without interference from governmental authorities.

(As a direct contrast Russia, under the regime of the Czar, was overrun by spies and secret service men. But in spite of these snoopers, the Russian population, because of too much oppression and too little expression, defeated their torturers over night.)

England has been well paid for her liberal tendencies, for today she doubtlessly receives from Russia more orders for commodities than any other nation in the world. There is no reason why we, too, shouldn't be enjoying this commercial boon. We would soon be on the road to prosperity, if we would only see the light as England has.

Following such a policy, the benefits would be manifold. Instead of laying off men, practically all the larger industries could be working

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Danish Times, Sept. 12, 1930.

their plants with even three shifts. The workers, in turn, having plenty of labor with good pay, would be too busy to even think of communism, and thus in the end, we should have succeeded in defeating this menace without coercion, and at the same time, benefiting the country as a whole.

Unfortunately, however, the United States is not interested in establishing a better understanding or in catering to the needs of its citizens. No, indeed! The vital problem here today is who will be the winner of the World Series. So what can we expect?

Danish Times, Aug. 29, 1930.

INDEPENDENT SPIRIT

(Editorial)

Know yourself and make it your point in life to live according to your own wishes.

Let no one, not even your best friend, steer you away from the path that appeals most to your individual self.

Following your own desires may at times prove rather dear. Yet the compensation outweighs the cost; for by giving your inner self full rein, you discover not only your own strength, but your own weaknesses as well.

Having thus made acquaintances with your own imperfect self, your desire for finding faults in others should disappear as quickly as dew drops evaporate in the morning scene.

Danish Times, Aug. 29, 1930.

Avoid following the leaders; be your own master, refuse to be guided by anyone or anything contrary to your own beliefs, - for only by so doing can you even hope to reach the individualistic state of mind.

Understood by none, appreciated by only a few perhaps, you drift through life apparently a lonesome figure. A great deal of sympathy, no doubt, is thrown in your path by sentimental fools, who for the lack of something more useful to do spend their time in trying to fathom your bereaved state.

This sentiment might be as beautiful as it is cheap, yet you need it not, for behind the countenance upon which they look with such pity, you can assure them that sunshine and contentment rule supreme.

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Danish Times, Aug. 22, 1930.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS

(Editorial)



The present unemployment situation which is gripping the entire world has reached the stage where our gray matter begins to raise questions.

In brief, the situation is this: Previous to the World War, and before mass production had reached its present stage of super-efficiency, a worker in this country considered himself well paid if he held an eighteen-dollar-or twenty-dollars-per-week job. Then came the World War, with demand increased to the extent that every available American worker found himself confronted with more than enough work to satisfy him, and with wages unheard of before. In short, the worker was able to enjoy a period of plenty. At the close of the War there came a period of depression, and from 1919 to 1922 the workers again felt a shortage of jobs. The depression of the early twenties was due to the sudden closing of our ammunition plants, which employed

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Danish Times, Aug. 22, 1930.

a vast number of people, and to the return of our soldiers, who soon joined the ranks of the unemployed.

Aside from this, however, an important contributing factor was the Liberty Bond situation. They were in the hands of workers who during the War had followed the nation's cry to "buy till it hurts." The great industrial gamblers and bankers, with an eye for easy money, soon had the American worker in a position where he was forced to sell his Liberty Bonds at a loss of twenty-five to thirty per cent. The industrial lords gave the workers a chance to again shoulder the wheels of industry, while they reaped the profits.

Now the American worker has first seen the close of another period of prosperity. This time the cause is our great surplus on hand, which American efficiency in mass production has brought about, since it has reached a point where supply exceeds demand.

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Many of our great lights and economic leaders are trying to find a way whereby normalcy may be stabilized. But as long as the majority still cling to the antiquated capitalistic idea of wage cutting, this attempt is bound to fail.

One cannot but wonder whether our great industrial leaders realize that with our present-day efficiency in mass production it will take but a short while before half of our population will be job-hunting from the day they reach maturity till the day they reach the age of forty. After forty, the unemployed worker will no longer seek a job, unless he has proved himself another Brisbane, Ford, or Edison, he is not wanted.

In the meantime, what is to become of our surplus? Henry Ford prides himself on the efficiency of his plant. Yet what good is mass production without consumers? In other words, are we to starve because we raise too much food? Are the people to go barefoot because we have too many shoes? - If this be civilization and christianity, then we have much to learn from

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Danish Times, Aug. 22, 1930.

our savage and primitive ancestors.

The solution to this problem is a simple one. Machinery should be made for the sole purpose of setting man free by reducing working hours from eight to six, or even to four, with an increase in wages. Only by doing this, can we succeed in defeating business reaction and overproduction.

At first it might seem a rather radical change, but it is the only solution, and the sooner we make capitalists realize that mass production without consumption is a losing proposition, the sooner we shall reach the state where life will be worth living, not for a "chosen few" but for the masses.

Give the worker a substantial pay envelope! He is a good sport; he will return it by spending it the next day in order to enjoy some of the commodities he has produced.

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Danish Times, Aug. 15, 1930.

AMERICA, THE CRADLE OF COMMUNISM

(Editorial)

Every day articles are appearing in our daily newspapers denouncing Russia and its experiment of a system which they evidently borrowed from none other than our own Captain John Smith, of Virginia Colony fame. He, the leader and Commissary of that little flock of pioneers, upon setting foot on the shores in 1607, lost no time in laying down the iron-bound rule that everyone able to work had to do so or not eat.

The world has progressed considerably since 1607; however, quite a number of our present-day members of society, although able to work, are stealing free rides on the back of their fellow men.

Tolstoy wrote that the rich will do everything for the poor except to get off their back. No doubt most of the riders are hanging on from fear that



Danish Times, Aug. 15, 1930.

once they are let down, they themselves would become what they have made out of their brothers, namely, common jackasses.

It is, therefore, quite natural that those occupying a rider's seat should object to a system which eventually would put them all on par with the common herd.

A few days ago, Arthur Brisbane wrote: "When the one hundred and twenty million in this country get ready to think, use their brains and their votes, they will improve their condition. Meanwhile, they will contribute to the sixteen thousand that do think or hire corporation lawyers, members of Congress, and other officials to think and work for them."

This statement of Mr. Brisbane sounds radical enough, yet Mr. Brisbane is well aware of the fact that if, by a miracle, the hundred and twenty million should take a notion to go in for heavy thinking, it would only be a matter of hours before the authorities would denounce them as Bolshevist, and treat them accordingly.

Danish Times, Aug. 15, 1930.

The brain of the average American workman, thanks to this sixteen thousand, have been imbued with hopes and filled with ideas as to his own importance, to the extent that his mind has become short-circuited. No wonder that in this country, millions of dollars are donated annually to schools and universities, with the sole object of training the young people to be faithful to a class that never works, but always pay the bill where their own interests are involved.

In Russia, on the other hand, where people did not receive schooling of any kind, and where professors were not hired to prostitute their knowledge for the benefit of the few, thinking has become an art. The poor muzhit, after once reaching a decision, was swayed neither by beautiful phrases nor scholastic hokum. But when the time for action arrived, soldiers, sailors and peasants alike, joined hands in a common cause, that of getting rid of the drones.

Entirely too much criticism is meted out to Russia by our daily press, with the idea that Russian culture will invade our land of the free (?). But it is a

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Danish Times, Aug. 15, 1930.

safe bet that it will take fully a century and a half, before the American workingman wakes up and realizes his plight.



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Danish Times, Aug. 8, 1930.

THE CASE OF MOONEY AND BILLINGS

(Editorial)

After fourteen long years of unjustly inflicted suffering for Tom J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, it looks as though Nemesis, the goddess of retributive justice, has invaded the state of California in order to vindicate them of a crime that no one, not even all the men who put them behind the bars, believed them guilty of.

Many different times their names have been chief subject among the class which they represented, and for which they have been doomed to suffer fourteen years. Yet that class, representing fully ninety-five per cent of the entire population of this country, have proved to the world their lack of temerity by not demanding that justice be done.

When Mooney and Billings were first convicted, they were sentenced to

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be hanged, and only a last minute reprieve by the late President Wilson saved them from a fate which has befallen many workers who have had the courage to form an opinion above a whisper.

It has been stated in our constitution that no man is a felon until he is proved guilty. It therefore became necessary to find someone who could testify that Mooney and Billings were the men responsible for the bomb outrage that destroyed so many lives. Such a degenerate was found in the person of John MacDonald, who, in his attempt to gain a few paltry dollars, turned Judas twice, thus sending two innocent men to their doom.

In the Bible, Judas, after having received his filthy thirty pieces of silver, regretted his act, and committed hari-kari. John MacDonald had neither such courage nor the slightest intention of doing any harm to himself, and only after fourteen years, since he has become a decrepit old man with an evertortured conscience, does he appear on the scene and admit that he committed the perjury which sent two innocent men whom

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Danish Times, Aug. 8, 1930.

he did not know to a felon's cell for life.

There are many, many others involved in this contemptible case, whose actions are even blacker than that of John MacDonald, but let us stop with the latter, and thus save what can be saved of American Justice.

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Revyen, Aug. 23, 1919.

THE ONLY WAY

(Editorial)

That the Revyen does not stand alone in its viewpoint of social progress and the means to obtain it will be seen from the following quotation from an editorial in the Chicago Daily News:

"Emile Vandervelde, the eminent Belgian Socialist statesman and author, told an international Socialist congress several months ago that he preferred the British way of obtaining social reforms to the Lenin way in Russia, or the Spartarist way in Prussia, or the Bela Kun way in Hungary. In Great Britain, he pointed out that evolution is perhaps, slower than radicals might wish, but it is steady and sure."

What Mr. Vandervelde said at that time certain German and Austrian Socialist leaders, including Baur, the German premier, and Kautsky, the foremost German

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Revyen, Aug. 23, 1919.

exponent of Marxian socialism, have been saying in interviews with an American Socialist editor, Abraham Cahan of New York. Mr. Cahan has been studying the revolutionary movement in central Europe.

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Revyen, (The Review) July 3, 1919.

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[SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS PICNIC]

p.2.col.3.....The Scandinavian Socialists picnic on Sunday was, despite its competition with half dozen other picnics, a real success. Early in the day, however, the weather was quite threatening so the beginning of festivities was somewhat delayed. But, by late afternoon, there were 1200 people in the park. An extensive program of sports for old and young began at 4:30 and competition for many really worth-while prizes was very keen in all events presented.

Speakers for the day were N. F. Holm, committee chairman; A. G. Erlando; and the old veteran Thomas Morgan. Singing by the Socialist Chorus was followed by dancing. The Red Cavalcade's Orchestra played for the latter event. In the opinion of the old timers this picnic was evidence that solidarity still reigns among Scandinavian Socialists.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Revyen, Feb. 1, 1915.

DANISH

[HAYWOOD TO BE EXPELLED]

(Editorial)

The socialist agitator, William Pedersen, has allied himself with the revolutionary group I. W. W. and has succeeded in having an article published in the Norwegian Socialist paper, Gaa Paa, under the caption, "Haywood to be Expelled."

The reason for the proposal to expel Haywood as a member of the Socialist Party's national executive committee, now up for a vote, is simply that he has urged "direct action and sabotage," which conflicts with the platform adopted at the last convention.

Mr. Pedersen says that if the Socialist Party does not want Haywood, there will be many people, who do not favor the Socialist Party.

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If this is true, the fact is, of course, deplorable, but nevertheless, the Socialist Party will be better off without opposition in its midst.

Even if Haywood remains a member, which is up to him, or his local, to decide, it is detrimental to the ideals of the Party to have him occupy such a highly responsible position, in view of his strong opposition to the constitution of the party. He could have done the party a favor by resigning voluntarily, and a great deal of misunderstanding and dispute could have been avoided.

Mr. Pedersen says further that because of the fact that ministers, businessmen, physicians, lawyers, saloonkeepers, and manufacturers constitute sixty per cent of the membership, Haywood can hardly be expected to be a desirable member of the executive committee.

An idea that people belonging to the above classes are not as desirable members as the wage-earners is a mistaken one, except, perhaps, in the opinion of Mr. Haywood. Another thing is that wage-earners should be socialists from birth, so to speak, and constitute a solid nucleus in the party, but the assertion that they are better socialists is to be rejected by all genuine socialists.

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De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak,
1915, p. 112.

[THE S.S.S. OF 1895]

The S.S.S. of 1895 (The Scandinavian Socialist Society of 1895) was organized on June 7, 1895. Its aim is the spread of socialism and to provide help in case of sickness and death. It has 480 members. It meets every Friday night at Humboldt Hall, at the corner of Talman and North Avenues. It has a library of 1,500 volumes. The secretary is C. J. Ostergaard, 1938 North Albany Avenue.

On September 11 the Society held a protest meeting against the World War.

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De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914,
p. 97.

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION
FOUNDED

DANISH



Skandinavisk Socialist-Forbund i Amerika (The Scandinavian Socialist Association of America) was started at a congress held in Chicago June 2-4, 1910.

On July 1, 1913, the Association had forty-five societies with 1,500 members. The society is a member of the American Socialist party. Two papers are published, Svenska Socialisten, in Swedish, and Social-Demokraten, in Danish-Norwegian. All Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, and Swedish-speaking Finns may be members. The office is at 111 North Market Street, Chicago. Mr. N. Juel Christensen is secretary,

The Association also has a sick benefit society. The member pays thirty cents

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914, p. 97.

a month, receives seven dollars a week when ill, for a maximum of twenty weeks a year.



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DANISH

Revyen, July 11, 1914.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

Otto Christensen is the Socialist candidate for State Senator.



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DANISH

Revyen, June 27, 1914.

POOR BUSINESS

According to The Party Builder, the total receipts of the national office of the Socialist Party were \$10,671.56 for the month of May, while expenditures were \$12,002.40, and the total liabilities were \$16,546.73.

In trying to find the cause for such a deficit and such liabilities (many of which have been carried for years), some comrades might look at the account of the "foreign department," \$970 having been paid to ten translator-secretaries most of them getting \$19 a week or \$95 a month.

According to another Party Builder, dated May 23, 1914, only five of the foreign federations had more than one thousand members each, and the rest



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DANISH

Revyen, June 27, 1914.

had been causing the national office a loss of \$2,853 since January 1, 1913.

If it were not for the Finnish federation, with more than fourteen thousand members, there would be an actual loss of wages, not counting the rent and other incidentals.

Is this worthwhile? Are the foreign federations showing results that warrant such large monthly and yearly subsidies from the party?

To take an example, our own federation, composed of the Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish nationalities has now a total membership of 921 against 834 a year ago. The increase is 77 members. To get this the national



Revyen, June 27, 1914.

office pays each year about one thousand dollars in wages to a secretary-translator and gets less than half paid in dues! This is after the federation has been in existence about four years and it certainly should be in good working order if it ever will be!

Without doubt most of the 921 members mentioned above have been, or would have been, members of Scandinavian or English-speaking branches of the party even if the federation or its salaried official had not existed, and consequently the net result of good for the party is even less than indicated by the small total membership of 921 and the net increase in one whole year of 77.

The same can be said of the other small foreign federations which are not,



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DANISH

Revyen, June 27, 1914.

and never will become, even self-supporting.

The conclusion is that most of this whole foreign federation system has been a mistake, a handicap to the party, and should be remedied - the sooner, the better.



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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 4, 1914.

THE WAYS OF JUSTICE

(Editorial)

Frank Tannenbaum, who led a couple of hundred unemployed men into a church and demanded bread and work, has been fined \$500 and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. This is not any too hard a punishment for a man dumb enough to believe that the church is concerned about such earthly bagatelles!

Henry Siegel, of New York City, who went bankrupt about two months ago after having misused practically every cent of the \$2,500,000 savings of the 15,000 depositors in his private bank, is still enjoying his liberty.

It seems that if you are clever enough to swindle in a big way, the custodians of justice will handle you with silk gloves, particularly when your victims are only poor people.

Draw your own conclusions!



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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914. WPA (ILL.) 700 1 173

[THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS]

"Skandinavisk Socialist Forbund" has the following societies in Chicago:-

1. Section No. 1. Meets twice a month in Wabansia Hall, Jens Fenstad, secretary.
2. Section No. 2. "Karl Marx Klubben," twice a month in Wabansia Hall, R. Lassen, secretary.
3. Section No. 9. twice a month at the office of "Svenska Socialisten, 911 Belmont Ave. Gideon Edberg, secretary.
4. Section No. 35. "Skandinavisk Socialistisk Kvindeforening," meets twice a month at 1924 N. California Ave., Mrs. Emil Bjercke, secretary.

DANISH

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De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1914.

p. 97..... "Skandinavisk Socialist-Forbund i Amerika" (Scandinavian Socialist Association of America) was started at a congress held in Chicago, June 2-4, 1910.

July 1, 1913 the association had forty-five societies with 1,500 members. The society is a member of the American Socialist Party. Two papers are published: "Svenska Socialisten" in Swedish and "Social-Demokraten" in Danish-Norwegian. All Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, and Swedish speaking Finns can be members. The office is at 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Mr. N. Juel Christensen, secretary,

The association also has mutual sickness benefit society. Thirty cents a month and \$7.00 a week when a member is sick. The limit being twenty weeks help a year.

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 29, 1913.

THE PRODUCERS AND THEIR MASTERS

(Editorial)

At a recent meeting of the directors of the 'steel trust, president Gary stated that twenty-five per cent of the "men" are now working twelve hours a day and "the majority of them would not be satisfied to work less." Of course not! If they did, they and their families would starve to death. However, if they were paid for an 8-hour day the same wages that they are getting now, there would hardly be any objections to shorter working hours, but in that case Gary and his fellow-millionaires would make a few millions less, and would not that be a calamity!

One of the other trusts has just decided to establish a minimum wage of \$9 a week for women workers, explaining this humane gesture with the admission that this is the smallest amount on which a woman can decently exist.



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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 29, 1913.

Why just exist? She is allowed a bare existence in order that there may be plenty for those that live in luxury and leisure on the fruits of her labor.

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DANISH

Revyen, July 26, 1913.

THE MARINES RUN WILD

A detachment of U. S. Marines recently went on a rampage in Seattle, Washington, when they, assisted by a mob of "patriotic" bullies and hoodlums, raided the offices of the Socialist Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, burning and destroying furniture and records.

This outrage is not so surprising when we consider the quality of the majority of enlisted men that make up our Army and Navy, and furthermore it should be remembered that they were being encouraged by a fanatically anti-Socialistic press.

The most serious aspect of the whole affair is the fact that our Secretary of the Navy himself, Mr. Josephus Daniels, in a way gave the signal for this lawless outbreak, when he in a speech in a local club, just previously, violently attacked the "red flag," stating that "it has no place in this



Revyen, July 26, 1913.

country, and its believers have no place in this country."

A more hateful and vicious attack on the Socialists in the United States, who now number hundreds of thousands, has never been made by a man in such a prominent public office, and if the Socialist Party had only one single representative in Congress, the Secretary's action would undoubtedly have been taken up before that body. As it is, we can only hope that the incident, through other channels, will come to the Presidents' attention, and that he immediately will send the tactless, dangerous Secretary of the Navy on his way to the peace and quiet of private life.



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DANISH

Revyen, June 14, 1913.

NOT A MARTYR

(Editorial)

When one of the English suffragettes lost her life recently during her participation in the desperate campaign which now is going on, she certainly did not die a martyr any more than an anarchist who is blown up by his own bomb. They are both using unfair methods, violence, and sabotage to reach **their** goal.

Those that use violence and unlawful and dishonest propaganda to promote political reforms are victims of **an** hallucination, not martyrs of a cause.



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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 12, 1913.

C.M. MADSEN SPEAKS AT THE UNIVERSITY

Members of the State legislature recently visited the State University at Champaign and Urbana and inspected the giant institution.

Among the State representatives who addressed an audience of some 3,000 students and professors, was our countryman, the Chicago Dane C.M. Madsen who, in pointing out the benefits of university training, and the importance of academic freedom, concluded with the following statement, with which we wholeheartedly agree: "I believe that whoever furnishes the financial backing for any institution will, at least to some extent, control the policy of that institution, and I consider it of the greatest importance that our State University should keep itself free from the influences of any particular interests or creeds, its sole objective being to discover and impart the fundamental truths and great achievements of science and philosophy.



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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 12, 1913.

"I wonder if you boys and girls in this great audience realize the opportunities which are offered you here as keenly as one who has never had them.

"I may be an idealist, as your president said, and I admit that I am looking forward to the day when every boy and girl in the State of Illinois, who proves themselves worthy of it, shall have an opportunity such as this great institution holds out to you, and I want to assure you that the University of Illinois has no more ardent supporters than the four Socialistic members of the State legislature."

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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 12, 1913.

The Scandinavian Women's Socialistic Club, which was organized a few weeks ago for the purpose of arranging lectures and discussion groups for women in all walks of life, is holding a meeting on Friday, April 18, at 8 P.M., in Naborisia Hall, where lectures will be given on the topics "Higher Wages for Women" and "Equal Suffrage."

Mrs. Fausta Marillac will play violin solos, assisted by Mrs. Werenskjold, and Mrs. Kvist.



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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 8, 1913.

/EXPLORERS DIE AT SOUTH POLE--POOR STARVE AT HOME/

(Editorial)

The tragic death of Captain Scott and his men while exploring the regions near the South Pole is lamented by the entire civilized world. But the fact that thousands of men, women, and children throughout the civilized world are dying daily from hunger and sufferings seems not to make any impression at all, at least, not to the extent of abrogating the barbaric system which allows people to starve in the midst of plenty.

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Revyen, Mar. 8, 1913.

GO TO CHURCH PUNISHMENT
(Editorial)

Judge Hopkins of Chicago has sentenced a man to go to church every Sunday for three years. What puzzles us is whether the punishment is made in earnest or whether it is just an odd expression of irony. Is it the man or the church, the honorable judge has selected as his goat?

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 8, 1913.

[WILSON'S SPEECH]

(Editorial)

Like his election speeches, President Wilson's speech of acceptance contained a lot of carefully worded and beautiful thoughts.

He will soon have an opportunity to prove whether his statements are merely glittering generalities and "hot air a la Roosevelt" or if he is actually in earnest in his proposals to establish justice.

He and his party do not want a full measure of social justice. The demands for such are made only by the socialists who are increasing in number and power throughout the world.

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 1, 1913.

NEW SOCIALISTIC BILLS

The Legislative Assembly in Springfield, Ill. is finally ready to have members of the lower house introduce law proposals. The Senate has been working on new bills for over a month. A total of 115 bills have been introduced in the lower house and referred to various committees appointed for the purpose of studying them. The four socialist members have introduced more bills in the interest of the working class than all the other representatives combined, and the so-called labor laws proposed by the members are of little or no benefit to the workers.

According to the rules, each member has the privilege of introducing



Revyen, Mar. 1, 1913.

three bills for each roll call. Thus, the socialist had the opportunity to introduce a dozen. Among the proposals is a bill prohibiting the importing of strikebreakers unless they are properly informed as to their duties.

Another bill calls for the worker's right to **persuade** comrades not to work as **strikebreakers**.

A third bill is contemplated to prohibit employers from interfering with the organization of workers.

Black-listing workers is proposed to be ranked as a crime subject to



Revyen, Mar. 1, 1913.

fine and imprisonment.

That imprisonment for violation of an injunction during a strike should be abolished, was also proposed.

According to another bill, employers should be forced to pay salaries at least twice a month.

The motion that workers should be guaranteed at least one day of rest every week was proposed. This is particularly aimed at hotel and restaurant owners whose employees are still working seven days a week.



Revyen, Mar. 1, 1913.

A bill proposing compulsory state accident and health insurance was introduced.

Of course, we realize that these and other bills introduced by the socialists will not all become laws, but the rights and demands of labor will at least be made the subject of discussion by the various committees and by the legislative body itself. If the increase in socialistic votes continues at the present rate, the other parties will no doubt realize the necessity of giving labor at least a part of what it demands.



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DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 8, 1913.

REASONS FOR FAILURE OF NEWSPAPER WORKERS WORLD

(Editorial)

John C. Kennedy, Seymour Stedman, Mary O'Reilly, Wm. E. Rodriguez, and James Dobson, former members of the board of directors of the Chicago World, are publishing their reasons, in the Workers World, as to why their paper failed. According to their statements, there were no great expenditures, as exorbitant salaries or mismanagement. Neither was there any waste involved in the various expenses incurred when the paper had to be enlarged and broadened in scope.

The final offer made available to them was financial aid of \$120,000 which would make secure the operation of the paper, as well as complete control, by the party. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. O. Beutall, who managed to line up a scant majority of votes against the proposal made to the County Committee, the offer was refused. Thus the fate of the paper was sealed. Quoting the report in part: "We still believe that the Socialist Party and its friends would have been successful in this



Revyen, Feb. 8, 1913.

undertaking, that we would have paid off all our debts and that the Daily World would be alive today had it not been for the demagogical efforts of Mr. O. Beutall and a few of his associates."

Beutall belongs to the revolutionary group whose main organ is the International Socialist Review, in which paper he has misrepresented the causes of the discontinuation of the Chicago World. He even succeeded in becoming editor of the Workers World, a weekly, started by the party immediately after the Chicago World was no longer published. As editor, he promptly attempted to make the paper an organ for the syndicalistic organization International Workers of the World. However, that scheme did not work. On account of pressure from the majority of socialists, Beutall had to retire as editor and business manager in favor of John C. Kennedy and Arne Brooks Baker.



Revyen, Feb. 8, 1913.

[MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO]
(Editorial)

We are now going to have non-political municipal elections in Chicago. No doubt an arrangement of that sort will be advantageous to the capitalistic parties, the political principles of which are identical.

But looking at the situation from a socialistic point of view, we must realize the primary importance of drawing the line between Socialists and anti-socialists in municipal elections. If it is the object of respectable citizens to prevent such a showdown by means of non-political capitalistic humbug, then they will learn sooner or later that the socialist movement is not to be checked or misguided by such tricks. That would take men with better brains.

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 11, 1913.

OUR SOCIALISTIC LEGISLATORS

(Editorial)

The legislators of the State of Illinois have convened and the Socialist party is now represented by the Messrs. Christian M. Madsen, our countryman, Joseph M. Mason, N. W. Harris and Seymour Stedman.

The Chicago newspapers, have published a list of not less than



Revyen, Jan. 11, 1913.

28 bills sponsored by the Socialist party. The list has been made up by Mr. Madsen.

The bills include commendable proposals; as, the abolition of prohibitive measures to prevent strikes, guarantee of the right to strike and to picket and boycott; a better system of workers' accidental insurance, particularly, consideration of legal procedures pertaining to personal injury; an eight-hour working day; public life insurance; suffrage for women; a new municipal charter for the City of Chicago; the right of cities and municipalities to establish, own, and operate electric power plants, ware-



Revyen, Jan. 11, 1913.

houses and other needed facilities; free books in our public schools; referendum on approval or dismissal of Supreme court decisions; public employment insurance patterned from the system in force in Denmark.

Even if only a few or none of these bills will be passed, they create an opportunity for discussion of practical Socialism and an assertion of the workers' claims and interests. In this respect our representatives will no doubt understand how to set a record in the State legislature of Illinois.

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 11, 1913.

(Editorial)

The State legislature in Springfield, in which the Socialist party is represented by our countryman C. J. Madsen, Joseph H. Mason, H. M. Harris, and Seymour Stedman, convened a couple of days ago.

The metropolitan papers are publishing a list compiled by Mr. Madsen, of twenty-eight legislative proposals which will be introduced by the Socialistic group during this session.

Among the controversial questions to be taken up are the following: The right to strike, picket, and boycott; workers accident insurance; preference on the court docket for personal injury cases; the 8-hour day; women's suffrage; new municipal charter for Chicago; municipal ownership of light and power plants; warehouses; free textbooks in public schools; public unemployment insurance.

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DANISH



Revyen, Jan. 11, 1913.

Even though only a few, possibly none, of the Socialistic proposals in regard to these important issues will be made into law, practical socialism, and the demands and interests of the working class will be the subject of discussion in the legislature, and thanks to our able representatives, the lawmakers will be made to understand that the Social Democratic program is something more than empty phrases.

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Revyen, Jan. 4, 1913.

T. J. MORGAN, SOCIALIST

(Editorial)

With the death of Thomas J. Morgan, the American Socialist Party has lost one of its pioneers and best advocates, a man of sincere purpose.

About 25 years ago I had the pleasure, for the first time of attending a meeting in the well-known Greif's Hall on Lake Street where Mr. Morgan was the principal speaker. To advocate Socialism in those days took men of courage, brains and integrity. Morgan was one of them, small of build, but great of spirit. He attracted thinking people like a magnet. His irony and satirical criticism would make a laughing stock of selfish, ignorant and dishonest persons preying on society. Unfailingly he would emerge as



the victor in a debate. No wonder the newspapers called him "the silver tongued orator". He was the very soul of the Socialistic movement, its untiring moral and financial supporter.

An army of ambitious persons generally follow important movements, and their motives for support originate in selfishness. As a rule they are watching developements at a distance ready to act when an opportunity appears for them to enrich themselves to the detriment of the movement. Morgan was observing and quick to identify these parasites, and he attacked them mercilessly. He saw clearly that if there was to be hope for the Socialist party to survive and win public approval it was of extreme importance to keep it free of dishonest and corruptive elements.



Instead of covering up corrupt affairs, a practice so commonly used by the old parties, Morgan wanted criticism to sweep through our social structure like a refreshing gale removing old dust and cobwebs. To this principle he adhered faithfully until his death.

The result was of course that Morgan saw his criticism and stern attitude reflect upon himself. He had a host of enemies who spared no efforts to expell him from the party; but his would-be political assassins did not succeed. Morgan's many years of honest work and sacrifice for the benefit of the party had inspired the majority of the members with unshaken faith in his integrity, so he withstood his enemies sinister attacks. Only death

could defeat the old champion.

For the sake of our party let us hope that a great number of brother members will take up the fight to uphold the ideals so faithfully pursued by the late Thomas J. Morgan. Then we can look forward to the future with confidence and be sure our goal will be reached.

In an earlier issue of Revyen, Editor Botker made a statement to the effect that if any man ever made himself worthy of a memorial, it was Thomas J. Morgan. I fully agree with Christian Botker, but even if no memorial is erected, his name will remain fresh in the memory of those who knew him. They will never forget that dauntless pioneer, Thomas J. Morgan!

Signed: L. Olsen

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Revyen, Dec. 21, 1912.

THE STOCK JUGGLERS

(Editorial)

The U. S. Congress is again conducting one of its many and, as a rule, useless investigations of questionable practices in public affairs.

This time the investigation deals with the "money trust," and the swindling in stocks which is going on in our financial centers, and which is particularly prevalent on the New York Stock Exchange.

The most surprising facts are brought to light. As an example, it may be mentioned that all the shares in one of the country's biggest railroad companies are being "turned over" are changing hands, at least once a month. This is, of course, only a paper transaction, just as when a speculator buys or sells a million bushels of wheat in the pit. A large profit goes to the brokers, who collect their commission whether the



Revyen, Dec. 21, 1912.

prices go up or down. But the real profiteers are the big operators, who control enough capital to manipulate the market, buying when prices are low, and selling when they are high, while the "small fry" loses his shirt.

Speculation and financial gambling have always flourished, and will keep on flourishing under our capitalistic system, but could not exist in a socialistic state.

There is no stock in the U.S. Post Office or in municipally owned water-works, street railways, etc., and bonds issued by municipalities for the financing of various public works are not subject to great fluctuations, and are therefore of small interest to the speculator.

In a socialistic society, the much acclaimed "private initiative" will not be permitted to exploit humanity, but there will be ample opportunity to work for the common good and to practice the golden rule.



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Revyen, Nov. 9, 1912.

THE ELECTION

(Editorial)

What was originally acclaimed as a Democratic landslide, when boiled down, is simply an increase of a few thousand votes for the Democrats, and this result was chiefly caused by the split in the Republican ranks.

In spite of Wilson's large majority of electoral votes, he was elected by a minority, receiving some six million votes, as compared to roughly nine million votes cast for all the other candidates combined.

Dissatisfaction with the Taft regime, the high cost of living and the Republican cleavage caused this transition of votes. There was no threat of a Wall Street panic in case of a Democratic victory; on the contrary the Wall Street Journal informed its readers that business, financial and

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 9, 1912.

industrial, felt no apprehension in regard to the election, and therefore was paying little attention to politics this year.

Those who desired a change of administration without any fundamental change of policies could thus safely cast their vote for Wilson, and give the Democrats the same opportunity that the Republicans have had to demonstrate their incapacity for dealing with our pressing social problems.

From a Socialistic point of view, the result was encouraging, indicating our party's steady progress all along the line. Complete returns are lacking, but Debs probably received close to a million votes, more than twice as many as in 1908.

Otto Christensen, our candidate for Congressman from the 7th District, was a close race. The Socialist candidate for state's attorney, William Cunnea, received more than 100,000 votes, an expression of the general dis-

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 9, 1912.

gust with the newspaper trust, whose Democratic candidate was elected, however, with a majority of a few thousand votes.

Four Socialists were elected State representatives from Chicago, and we are particularly pleased to see our countryman, Christian M. Madsen go to Springfield, for we know that he will command the respect of the legislature and be an honor to his party.

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 2, 1912..

THE ELECTION

(Editorial)



The political campaign, which is now about to wind up, has been comparatively peaceful and decent. The two old issues, the tariff and the trusts, which the capitalistic parties have been hashing and rehashing for more than twenty years, are not of the kind that creates violent brain storms among the candidates nor among the voters.

It is generally conceded that the result of next Tuesday's election will not greatly affect the country's future, no matter which one of the three capitalistic parties comes into power.

A Wilson victory would not indicate any decided political turn in the Democratic direction by the electorate; it would rather be the result of the three-cornered setup, with Roosevelt taking more votes from Taft than he takes from Wilson. It is even possible that he will take enough from both

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 2, 1912.



of them to win the election himself, for he can talk faster and shout louder than his opponents, and he is undoubtedly the most popular and illustrious of the trio.

We Social-Democrats should and will, of course, support our own candidates, even though we entertain no hope of electing Debs and Seidel; but we do expect to see a considerable increase in voting strength, as compared to the last Presidential election, as an expression of the steady progress of our cause. We can readily dispense with the pseudo-radical sympathizers, who are now turning to Roosevelt, but every red-blooded socialist will demonstrate his loyalty to the cause by voting for the party candidates.

In the local field, particularly in Chicago, several of our candidates have a good chance of being elected. William A. Cunnea, candidate for State's Attorney, should defeat the Hearst protegee, Hoyne, Democrat, and Rinaker, Republican, endorsed by the Tribune.

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 2, 1912.

As for the 7th Congressional District, even the Tribune concedes the possibility of a victory for Otto Christensen, and the 23rd Senatorial District is expected to send Christian M. Madsen to the state legislature.



Whatever the outcome may be, let us vote the straight Social-Democratic ticket next Tuesday by placing our X in the circul opposite the names of Debs and Seidel!

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Revyen, Oct. 3, 1912.

DISCUSSION MEETING

The Scandinavian Carl Marx Club will hold a discussion meeting next Tuesday night, Oct. 8. The topic to be discussed is "The Tactics of the Socialist Party," and Lauritz Clesen, president of the S.S.S. of 1895 will deliver the introductory arguments. Both friends and enemies of Socialism are welcome.



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Revyen, Sept. 14, 1912.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

(Condensed)

Our countryman, Attorney Otto Christensen, Social-Democratic Congressional candidate from the 7th District, will preside over a big socialistic rally to be held tomorrow in Riverview Park.

The chief speaker will be the famous English labor leader and member of Parliament Keir Hardie, who may be described as the English counterpart of our American Victor L. Berger.

A number of our Social-Democratic leaders will also speak and an attendance of about 100,000 is expected.

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DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 17, 1912.

(EDITORIAL)

It is quite correct that Roosevelt, the lion trained in Capitalistic captivity, and his "Bull Moosers" have formed a third party, the third capitalistic party.

Mr. Roosevelt is proclaiming that one of his chief purposes is to administer the death blow to Socialism. Several other "great" men, such as Bismarck and Alberti, have had the same high purpose, and it is a safe guess that "Teddy" will come no closer to the goal than they did.



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DANISH

Revyen, July 6, 1912.

EDITORIAL

Just as the sensational and humbug making politician T. Roosevelt suffered a decisive defeat at the Republican National Convention in Chicago, so his counterpart in the Democratic party, the newspaper king Hearst, took a thorough beating at the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, where Wilson, whom Hearst had violently opposed, was nominated as the party's presidential candidate.

The fact that demagogues of this type are finally put in their place, is a promising sign. Let us hope that this result will tend to purify the political air and draw up the party lines more sharply, regardless of how these two noise-makers will take their defeat. Our guess is that Hearst will crawl to the cross, and that "the thundering lion" will be transformed into a meek sheep, whose bleating will not fool anybody.

Neither Taft nor Wilson has the qualities which it takes to lead the people



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Revyen, July 6, 1912.

astray with false words and empty phrases, qualities which Hearst and Roosevelt, and even Bryan, possess in full measure. The two candidates will be taken for what they are: Taft, the tool of one capitalistic clique; Wilson, the tool of another.

Assuming that Wilson is the more liberal and progressive-minded of the two, he has nevertheless allied himself with and put his fate in the hands of the same corrupt clique headed by the gambling king, Tom Taggart, which for years has directed the Democratic party in complete understanding with the powerful capitalistic interests.

Wilson has been nominated on a "teawater" platform, which blames the tariff for the high cost of living, but which does not propose any essential changes in the present system and its most devastating defect; namely, the trust rule.

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Revyen, July 6, 1912.

The Socialist party alone offers the only sure and practical cure: Let the nation take over the trusts!



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Revyen, June 22, 1912.

EDITORIAL

The worst enemies of socialism are those so-called socialists who, unwilling to subordinate themselves to the peaceful, often slow progress of real socialism, breaking away from the ranks to proclaim some revolutionary idea a method which they think will lead straight and quickly to the goal: The liberation of labor.

In the old days, De Leon and his impossibilistic school went on a rampage; today anarchistic phrases, such as "sabotage" and "direct action," are being propounded, endangering the labor movement from within. By accident these "fads" succeeded in placing a representative in the executive committee itself, and they are given liberal space in a certain faction of the party press, the New York Call, International Socialist Review and other minor publications whose purpose, according to the Social-Democratic Herald, is to misinform new socialists and to steer them into the camp of anarchism.

The Socialist party should shake off these irresponsible howlers and mischief-makers, the sooner the better.

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Revyen, Feb. 24, 1912.

CONVENTION

The Socialist Party of Cook County held a convention last Sunday to nominate candidates for the primary on April 8, and to discuss a platform submitted by a committee headed by Charles M. Madsen. Mr. Otto Christensen presided over the meeting.

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Revyen, Feb. 17, 1912.

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

From and including today, we will run in this paper the story by Anatole France, "The United States of Europe." Anatole France is France's unsurpassed writer. "The United States of Europe" is part of a book titled On the White Stone, with the scene of action laid in the old Forum in Rome where the past and the present meet and where the reader is easily lost in meditation on both.

After considering past incidents, the author gradually enters into a discussion of the present and the future. Are we, on the basis of



Revyen, Feb. 17, 1912.

present social conditions, able to conclude or predict what we are heading for? We have reasons to think we are, because we are familiar with the conditions responsible for previous developments.

For instance, if we consider the change in conditions for the working man, from slavery through serfdom to wage earner, we may conclude that present methods of production are not here to stay either.

Be it a fact that industrialism and mass production have practically rendered the old crafts and small scale farming useless. Now we must



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begin to think, about what is going to replace the capitalistic system. When making a study of how the feudal system was upheld by collecting rent and assessments, how and why it collapsed and was abolished, we may be able to imagine how the state of the future is going to take over the productive machinery of the country now privately owned.

When we study institutions already operated by the state, we may conceive how Socialistic methods are going to be applied universally in the future. When thus having investigated the past and present of human enterprise, we may be able to judge whether or not collective action and a publicly



Revyen, Feb. 17, 1912.

owned productive machinery can become a reality. It is futile to believe that justice is going to be a determining fact in future developments. Developments will be brought about through sheer necessity and as an unavoidable consequence of capitalistic falsehood.

To illustrate his point, the author permits one of his characters tell a story describing the stages of development modern society will have to go through before it can be called a true democracy. As in "Looking Backward" by Bellamy, the author's intercessor is a young man who awakens in the midst of a new society and is almost overwhelmed by the change. The story by Anatole France is somewhat shorter, and does not go so much into detail as does Bellamy's; but as a modern supposition, it is



Revyen, Feb. 17, 1912.

as brisk and liberal in its aspects.

Anatole France has written books finer and purer and more sparkling than this one as far as the language is concerned. It is interesting to note, however, how a genius as critical and keen as Anatole France takes the revolutionary problem into consideration and declares himself openly in favor of the labor movement and its goal.



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Revyen, Jan. 27, 1912.

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[WILSON AND HARPER'S WEEKLY]

(Editorial)



It is rather a peculiar incident that Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, who has been picked to succeed William J. Bryan as progressive democratic presidential candidate, found it necessary to break with Harper's Weekly.

It was this Weekly which originally "discovered" Wilson, and so far has supported him strongly. In prompt response to the charges, the paper does not at all attempt to hide the fact that it belongs to J. P. Morgan and Company and Wall Street, "soul and body."

This admission may prove to be dangerous to Wilson's candidacy. Both the old political parties are controlled by powerful financial interests, but this fact was conspicuously guarded as a secret. "The people" were not supposed to be aware of this. Now, Harper's Weekly has put the cards on the table, thereby breaking the rules of the game.

It is not unlikely that the whole thing is a political show, arranged behind the scenes, in perfect understanding between the apparently disagreeing parties.



Harper's Weekly, in order to help Wilson, may have been forced to make an attack on him. Theodore Roosevelt was a master in the art of subjecting himself to severe public attacks and at the same time, he was friendly with his attackers. It has been maintained that Roosevelt is another favorite of Morgan as a presidential candidate, therefore, he has instructed several of his papers to attack him. Everything is possible for the capitalists and the politicians, who have been able to fool the people a great deal longer than Lincoln ever thought probable.

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Revyen, Jan. 20, 1912.

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[PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF TELEGRAPH]
(Editorial)

In the march towards world collectivism and culture the United States is slowly catching up. A couple of days after the elections in Germany, Postmaster General Hitchcock came out in favor of a publicly owned telegraph system and announced that a law to that effect would be introduced in Congress. So far, the President has kept himself in the background. Probably, the postmaster general's move was just a "feeler" to probe public reaction to a more radical platform than the tariff question offers. However, the mere fact that a member of the conservative Administration made the above proposal, is more encouraging than a whole lot of progressive humbug.



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Revyen, Jan. 13, 1912.

ELECTION YEAR

(Editorial)

p.2. This year we are again facing a presidential election, and the capitalistic parties already have a number of candidates in training for the great contest.

They are now busy convincing the public that the welfare of the country depends on the election of so and so, Republican or Democratic candidate, while skillfully concealing the fact that the real issue is, or ought to be, capitalism and money power versus Social Democracy. It is well to remember this during the bally-hoo which is now well under way for Taft, Roosevelt, Wilson, Bryan and other capitalistic possibilities and impossibilities.

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Revyen, Jan. 13, 1912.

THE POLITICAL BALANCING ACT

(Editorial)

With particular reference to ex-President Roosevelt and his latest attack on the courts, the Daily Socialist in a recent issue commented as follows:

"The politician seeks to get or hold office. To that end he endeavors to do two things: First, to secure the approval of those business interests that today dominate the political machinery of the Republican and Democratic parties. Without that approval he can not win recognition within those parties.

"Second, to champion enough proposed laws of a supposedly progressive or radical character to secure the votes of a sufficient number of people to elect him, without going so far that he will lose the support of the afore-

Revyen, Jan. 13, 1912.

said business interests, that are able to control the political machinery to which he is subservient.

"To maintain the proper balance between these two extremes, is the chief concern of the politician."

This very illustrative word-picture of a politician implies that while the public is being duped by radical politicians, the latter, as a rule, are in close touch with the big business interests, winking their eye in that direction, as was the case with Roosevelt, who during one of his campaigns against "wealthy wrongdoers," conferred secretly with Harriman, assuring him that "you and I are practical men."

It thus becomes evident that the balance between the two sides is not quite

Revyen, Jan. 13, 1912.

stable, and one of the important tasks of politicians of the Roosevelt type is to prevent the people from getting wise to the trickery.

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Revyen, Dec. 16, 1911.

A ROTTEN AFFAIR

(Editorial)

One of the darkest chapters in the history of the American labor movement has been written through the unexpected confession by the McNamara brothers of the crimes of which they have been accused. When they were arrested about half a year ago, for having, among other things, occasioned the explosion in the Los Angeles Times building in which half a dozen people were killed, organized labor and the Socialists took their side without hesitation, not only because they were considered entirely innocent, but especially because they were kidnapped illegally by the authorities in one state, and put in jail in another state. The chief attorney of the accused ones, Clarence Darrow, now reveals that from the very first he knew that the brothers were guilty, and that his goal has only been to save them

Revyen, Dec. 16, 1911.

from the gallows. During all this, the labor unions and the socialists have collected a defence fund of about \$200,000, the greater part of which has passed through Mr. Darrow's hands or into his pockets. Without scruples he has accepted and used this money although he knew it was obtained under false pretences, and that no considerable part of the amount would have been contributed for the defence of two plain criminals.

Clarence Darrow has, in time past done good service for the labor class without, however, closing his eyes to the amount in it for Mr. Darrow. In the present case, his expensive labor has been of doubtful value because through open confessions at the time of their arrest the accused ones would no doubt have obtained as mild a degree of punishment as under the deal now arranged to the trumpets of capitalism.

The fact that the confessions came just at the present moment is no doubt



Revyen, Dec. 16, 1911.

due to the calculations by the authorities and the capitalists as to the immediate influence thereof on the election in Los Angeles where the Socialists might be considered as practically having the victory in their hands. On this point the calculations proved well considered. But the Socialists do not need to worry over this. The McNamara scandal, of course, did not keep a single Socialist from voting for the party's candidates. If the scandal had not been there and the Socialists had won, it would have been by the aid of non-Socialist votes, and a victory obtained in such manner is of doubtful value. We can afford to wait, and after all, 40,000 Socialists votes is a worth while basis on which to build.

For that matter, the Socialists may well wash their hands of this whole matter. Aside from a handful of revolutionists or anarchists, calling for direct action, the task of the Socialists is to improve the conditions of the workers through political activity and gradual parliamentary reconstruction of the present system. The pure and simple labor union movement

Revyen, Dec. 16, 1911.

on the other hand has no such ideal, or on the whole any other means to use except strikes and boycotts. When these fail, when the capitalists, by means of servile law makers, police officers and other means of action, oppress the workers more and more, while at the same time the leaders of these workers fraternize with the employers, prattling about harmony between labor and capital, then, of course, there may always be found such within the ranks, as will be tempted to use the tactics of despair which so often find expression here in America, and which was employed by the McNamara brothers. There is every reason to believe that the capitalist class prefers these tactics, even coupled with destruction and murder, which at times the class undoubtedly helps to organize, rather than a fully class conscious and Socialist labor movement. The capitalists well know that such a movement is the only one which they need really to fear. This explains why it is that while all honest and sensible workers, and especially the Socialists, have taken a decided stand against the McNamaras,

Revyen, Dec. 16, 1911.

some of the capitalist papers are about to make them heroes acting from noble motives; and it may be taken for granted that while they now will be living at the expense of the state, the state will see to it that they are taken well care of.

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Revyen, Nov. 18, 1911.

THE RECEIVERSHIP

(Editorial)

The capitalistic Society is about to go bankrupt, and Socialism is taking the job as receiver. This is the correct explanation of the victorious advance of Socialism, but we have not as yet seen it expounded in any capitalistic paper.

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Renyen, Nov. 18, 1911.

BALLYHOO

The poor Taft is making so much ballyhoo in his present anti-trust campaign that one is tempted to suspect the trusts have ordered him to simulate "the thundering lion", Roosevelt, in the political circus, and of course, Taft, La Follette, and Bryan are careful not to recommend the socialistic and only logical solution: Let the nation own the trusts.

Revyen, Nov. 11, 1911.

THE ELECTION.

(Editorial)

p. 2.. The election last Tuesday shows that while the great majority of voters are still vacillating between the two capitalistic parties, the Socialistic movement is gaining in many of the medium sized cities; in some of them the progress is amazing.

Schenectady, New York, with a population of 40,000, and a score of other cities of varying size in Ohio, Utah and other states have "gone socialistic." America has never witnessed such a socialistic "landslide," and the capitalistic apprehension and rage is as easy to understand as is the **joy**, hope, and inspiration within our own camp.

If the Socialists give all those cities, in which they have been victorious, the same sensible, courageous administration that they have given Milwaukee, we do not have to worry about the future of the Socialistic movement in America.

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Revyen, Nov. 11, 1911.

[DUNNE ENDORSES HARRISON]

p.2.col.1... Ex-Mayor Dunne's endorsement of Carter H. Harrison for Mayor must be a bitter pill for the thousands who, at the primaries, voted for the honest and upright Mr. Dunne, as the direct opposite of Harrison. Now we wonder - will these same thousands suffer themselves to be "delivered" and blindly vote as the party orders or will they have learned to shun the suffocating web of humbug and hypocrisy that is so characteristic of policies and tactics of both capitalistic parties?

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Revyen, Nov. 4, 1911.

THE TRUSTS

(Editorial)

p. 2. President Taft is now proclaiming new accusations against the steel trust of violating the Sherman anti-trust law; the result will of course be nil, as was the case with Roosevelt's efforts in the same direction.

Far be it from Taft and his administration to threaten and inconvenience the mighty financial barons of the steel trust. Most likely they themselves are behind this action because they desire a general slump in the stock market making it possible for them to buy cheap and later "clean up." It is a well-known fact financiers by means of such artificially created "slumps" have pocketed millions.

But simultaneously with this trick in financial juggling comes the news from Milwaukee that Victor L. Berger during the next session of the Congress is going to introduce a resolution proposing that the obsolete anti-trust law be invalidated and new legislation formulated according to which any combination controlling more than 60 per cent of the production of any industry shall be taken over by the government at its actual cash value, and operated "for the

Revyen, Nov. 4, 1911.

benefit of **all** the people."

This is good sense, and the only logical solution of the trust problem. Let the nation own the trusts!

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Revyen, Nov. 4, 1911.

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VOTE STRAIGHT.

The election of judges for Chicago and Cook County takes place Tuesday, November 6th. Be sure to give your vote to the candidates of the Socialist party. Don't forget that, whether we are victorious or not, every vote counts.

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Revyen, Oct. 21, 1911.

LA FOLLETTE

(Editorial)

p.2....La Follette and his insurgents **seem** to be repeating the Bryan incident, with the difference that this time the movement originates in the Republican party.

La Follette, like Bryan, does not propound any real radical idea or policy, only noisy and empty demagogue claims for reforms, which either coincide with the capitalistic interests, or serve as bait for these voters of the old parties whose patience is about to break.

La Follette, no more than Bryan or Hearst, will be able to mislead the socialists. The latter party is very active and influential in Wisconsin, the home of La Follette and his insurgent movement. To start with, he may

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possibly attract a few of those who would otherwise have joined the socialist ranks, but they will eventually desert him, when he has gone the way of Bryan, Hearst, Roosevelt, etc., when he has been put on the scale and deemed too light as a political prophet and saviour.

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Revven, Sept. 3, 1911.

A CHANGE OF FRONT

(Editorial)

p.2.....The most important and remarkable statement so far uttered in connection with the "investigation" of the Steel Trust is not the one by Theodore Roosevelt, assuring us that he saved the country from a **panic**, by obeying the orders of J. P. Morgan. That particular incident now belongs to history, and serves only as an indication of Teddy's dwindling ferocity, in his role of the thundering lion.

Far more significant, painting as it does, towards far reaching social-economical and political changes is the statement by the president of the Steel Trust himself, Judge Gary, before the investigating committee, that, in his opinion, the old era of destructive competition has come to an end, and that the price of all products in interstate commerce, should be fixed by a federal commission, and subject to revision

Revyen, Sept. 3, 1911.

by the Federal courts. A similar opinion was expressed by Attorney General Wickersham before the Minnesota State Bar Association, when he stated as his belief that free competition no longer existed. He went on to say that supply and demand are no longer the price-determining factors, having been superseded by an agreement among the big trusts. Official court action against the latter was always based on the earlier condition, and is, therefore, now ineffective. Not even the tariff can be used to change this situation. The Attorney General stated flatly that competition is dying if it is not already dead, and recommended Federal control and regulation of prices, as already advocated by Judge Gary.

Later, persons close to such business grants as Rockefeller, Morgan and Carnegie, have been talking in the same vein; it is, therefore, evident that this realization of the desirability of Federal control is not simply the idea of a few individual, isolated theorists, but that a complete change of front has taken place by America's business and industrial leaders.

Revyen, Sept. 3, 1911.

CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM

What is filling the hearts of the rulers with fear and rage is the firm hold which we have on the man in the street; the united change of front on the part of the great mass of voters; the realization that this is not simply a passing, unplanned dissatisfaction over injustices suffered, but a well planned, permanent movement towards a definite goal, namely the destruction of the prevailing wage - and profit system.

In ever increasing numbers of people are reading our newspapers and periodicals; "Appeal to Reason" for instance, now has more than one half million subscribers. The power and influence thus wielded by our organizations are beginning to be felt. The workers are daily becoming more inimical to capitalism, its press, its courts and the hypnotic pharissocial doctrines of its churches. The grip on the masses is beginning to loosen, and this makes them furious.

Revyen, Sept. 3, 1911.

They are beginning to see the end of their corrupt sustem. Destruction is staring them in the face, and they realize that there is no salvation, because we are in perfect accord with the natural trend of social evolution.

The future is ours' Hitch your waggon to a star!

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Revyen, Aug. 5, 1911.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

(Editorial)

p.2..... Through the efforts of the socialistic congressman Berger, the first step has now been taken by the United States to line up with the other civilized nations of the world in regard to assistance for poor and worn out old people. He has proposed that all persons over sixty years of age be granted a sum of from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per week, depending on their income.

Mr. Berger has further proposed that a parliamentary investigating committee be established which is to report its findings not later than March next year. He estimates that the annual expenditures will amount to \$347,000,000 and in this connection points out that at the present time we are spending \$381,000,000 annually for the maintenance of the army and navy, and for military pensions.

The only socialistic member of the Congress has thus sponsored a cause which the capitalistic parties, however, much they may dislike to do so, undoubtedly will be forced to support. From the humanitarian point

Revyen, Aug. 5, 1911.

of view, it is so sound and just that it can not be ignored.

To his proposal, Mr. Berger, has added a paragraph intended to prevent the Federal Courts from declaring such legislation void. Certain capitalistic newspapers have suggested that federal judges might take action and have this paragraph nullified. However, in our constitutional history we have precedents of such paragraphs being adopted and legally recognized.

Such an attempt at legal trickery calls our attention to the absurdity in our legislative setup of placing the judges above the law, whereas in other constitutionally governed countries the position is reversed.

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Revyen, Aug. 5, 1911

CHEAPER GAS

p.2.....There is good reason to hope that the gas rate in Chicago is going to be reduced by five cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and later an another reduction is in prospect. Here is another illustration of practical socialism; why should the entire population of a great city be exploited for the benefit of a few monopolists and parasites?

With the steady growth of the socialistic movement, such reforms, which are as yet few and small and of minor consequence, will increase, wiping out monopolistic practices in all phases of production and distribution.

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Revyen, July 22, 1911.

CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM

(Editorial)

p.2...Our present ruling despots are inclined to use the same methods as their predecessors. They are trying to stop progress by force, by legislation, law breaking, police clubs and rifles, as they have always done. They have forgotten nothing, learned nothing. They fail to appreciate the import of one essential fact; that we have now reached the bottom of society. It is no longer the middle class, but the lower class that is fighting for its life; it is the united working class of all countries that is fighting for existence. It comprises nine-tenth of humanity, which, as wage earners, have common interests. The urge of self-preservation, with all its powers, together with a clear scientific understanding of the economic demands of our time fuse them into one powerful international organization. Agitation and education are being promoted on a larger scale. We have kindergartens and schools for children, and schools and high schools for adults, such as the Rand School of Social Science. We have street meetings, and lectures in our

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Revyen, July 22, 1911.

auditoriums. The work is progressing, steadily and systematically. We have the most gifted and zealous lecturers in the country, men like Russel, Irvine, Debs and Spargo. The ablest journalists, the most famous authors, and the greatest scientists belong to us. And above all, we have the workers themselves. They are the ones that carry the movement, personifying its strength and vitality. The fact that we have succeeded in electing a mayor and several aldermen in a great city like Milwaukee, and that we have been victorious in a score of smaller cities all over the country is not the real reason for the capitalistic wrath.

The sure hold we have on the man in the street, and the united change of front of the voting masses - this is what is filling their hearts with fear and rage. The realization that this is not a planless, passing resentment over injustices suffered, but a planned, permanent monument, toward a definite goal, the destruction of the wage and profit system, has been scared to death.

Our newspapers and periodicals are enjoying an ever increasing distribution. Appeal to Reason now has more than half a million subscribers. The power

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Revyen, July 22, 1911.

and influence wielded through these media are beginning to be felt. Workers, in increasing numbers, are deserting capitalism and its press, its courts and its churches with their hypnotic and pharisaical preachings, and their satisfaction with conditions as they are. The stranglehold which these institutions have had on the masses for ages is beginning to slip, and this makes them furious.

They are looking at the beginning of the end and it is dawning on them that this means the destruction of their grafting system.

Final destruction, "Ragnarok" (Norse Mythology), is staring them in the face, and they know there is no salvation for them, because we are in step with the logical trend of social evolution. The future is ours: Hitch your wagon to a star!

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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Revyen, May 27, 1911.

THE DANES AND THE KARL MARX CLUB

p.3.....Last Thursday, the day after the Danish Student Singers' Concert, the Karl Marx Club conducted a discussion on the topic. Should Social Democrats participate in the Danish patriotic movement among our countrymen in America? The following resolution was unanimously adopted: This audience wishes to express its strongest protest against any co-operation of Social Democrats, (individuals as well as societies) with Danish patriotic undertakings, as these latter can only serve to retard the class consciousness of the workers, and to undermine their organizations, by poisoning the minds of their most active leaders. All party members are therefore requested to desist from any activities, which go contrary to the interests of the organizations of the working class. We realize that if this class is to be liberated, it must be done by the workers themselves, and all their energy and ability must be directed towards this purpose, and utilized within the Social Democratic Organizations."

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Revyen, Apr. 15, 1911.

[KARL MARX CLUB]

p.4..... The Carl Marx Club arranged a social gathering last Saturday, in Jacobsen's Hall, which was well attended. A fresh socialistic atmosphere was evident, and the evening was spent in chummy comradeship. The socialistic party and its ever increasing political influence, was the subject of discussion, and the comrades agreed that the day has now come, when we must all go out and fight and in a short time Chicago, the State of Illinois, indeed the whole world, will be ours. The world belongs to us, and we shall conquer it.

The comrades parted about three o'clock in the morning.

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Revyen, Apr. 8, 1911.

[SOCIALISTS PROTEST AGAINST MEXICAN INTERVENTION]

(Editorial)

p.2.... The executive committee of the Socialist party has issued a protest against the movement of troops to the Mexican border, by the United States, for the obvious purpose of supporting the staggering regime of dictator Diaz. There is no reason to hope that the protest will have any effect, or that the troops will be withdrawn, but it is worthy of note, that there is one political party that even in international questions is determined to maintain the principles of liberty and justice on which the United States was founded.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, Mar. 11, 1911.

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[MORGAN SHOULD RESIGN FROM THE SOCIALIST PARTY]

(Editorial)

p.2.col.1.....Thomas J. Morgan whose "Provoker" has carried a number of scurrilous editorials slandering the Socialist party and its leaders has been thoroughly investigated by a special committee appointed by the national committee of the Socialist party.

We quote from their report: - "We find that the "Provoker" is a publication largely for the dissimulation of malice, slander, falsification and misinformation. It appears from the documentary evidence placed before your committee that the editor, Thomas J. Morgan, is engaged, either in a wilful distortion of facts, or is temperamentally unable to appreciate them."

After such a killing disavowal of himself and his paper we trust "Tommy" will still have enough shame and sense of decency to tender his immediate resignation as a member of the Socialist party. Anything he may, in the past, have done for the party

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Revyen (The Review) March 11, 1911.

he valiantly endeavored to tear down so his passing will be regretted only by a few dumb-heads, separastistic and anarchistic elements who have sneaked in to try to undermine the party by spreading false reports creating misunderstanding and hatred in the ranks. All this dirty activity of course would, if successful, immensely please the Capitalistic press and in probability bring them a few crumbs in reward for purfidy.

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Revyen, Feb. 25, 1911.

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[HARRISON AGAIN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR--SOCIALISM THE ONLY CURE FOR CORRUPTION]

(Editorial)

p.2.col.2.... Carter H. Harrison, whose administration John P. Atlgeld characterized as "thoroughly saturated with corruption" has announced his candidacy for re-election as Chicago's mayor. That this announcement has created neither surprise nor indignation is due to the general knowledge that he is neither better nor worse than his predecessors in both democratic and republican camps. The one exception is former mayor Dunne, whose administration was a perfect fiasco, an absolute proof that the more honest and well-meaning a man elected by either of the big parties may be, the more impossible and helpless he is as mayor of Chicago.

The Socialist Party offers the only solution, the only way out of the political muddle and graft of the capitalistic system, as it has been convincingly demonstrated at Milwaukee, Wis.

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Revyen, Feb. 25, 1911.

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WHO IS PUTTING UP?

(Editorial)

p.2.col.2....."Who is Putting Up"? asks the "Tribune" in reference to the extensive propaganda furnished by no less than eight candidates, for the mayoralty, within the two big parties. It is both laughable and disgusting to have such a question from the paper that above all others is stuped in graft and hypocrisy; the paper that was "smart" enough (undoubtedly added by bribery) to secure for itself tenacies that are annually(literally) stealing a small fortune from the school children of Chicago. The "Tribune" through the experience of its own example is thoroughly qualified to detect and demand explanation of grafters in general. Truth and frankness do occasionally slip into Tribune statements too as in comments about the campaign of the Socialistic candidate for mayor. The Tribune says "we all know that sweat and blood furnish campaign funds with which his party (Socialists) fight its battles."

We know also, just as positively, that regardless of whether the opposing candidate be Republican or Democratic, it is Capitalism that is "putting up" for each and every one of them.

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Revyen, Jan. 28, 1911.

DANISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS]

(Editorial)

p.2.col.1....."Let the nation own the railroads and the postal clerks will have a chance to live and to get decent treatment and full pay"says the "Daily Socialist."

We heartely agree with the foregoing statement - but - what would then become of the poor aristocrats who are living on the fat of the land spending railroad dividends that in 1909 amounted to \$450,000,000. Imagine if you can, what a catastrophe it would be if these "blood suckers" should suddenly be deprived of their unworked-for luxuries and insult were added to injury by making them step out and do something useful and constructive in order to obtain the necessities of life. Unthinkably Cruel!

Or imagine that these 450 millions were distributed justly among those who do the actual work on the railroads, trainmen, maintenance men, office workers and supervisors. Or a part of this amount could be used for general relief and welfare work thereby making life a little brighter for many now underpriveleged.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/55

It is terrifying to contemplate what ruin and devastation such a diversion of million would create in our family and religious life; what a demoralizing effect this one act of Socialism would have. If other monopolies were handled in the same manner life (in the opinions of the Capitalistic tyrants) would be unbearable.

We, of the Socialistic faith, are an ungrateful conglomeration of selfishness, jealousy, independence and narrow-mindedness that find it impossible to be content and accept the dictates of the Capitalistic lackeys and defenders, editors, teachers, Roosevelts and preachers who want us to be humble servants even looking forward to the ultimate reward in the life hereafter.

Even a worm will turn and eventually our working class will be so fed up on tyranny, wage-slavery and want that they will awaken and make the present minority party (Socialist) the vast majority party whose principles calls for honest dealing and a decent standard of living for every man.

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Revyen, Jan. 21, 1911.

DANISH

[VOTE FOR SOCIALIST CANDIDATES]

(Editorial)

p.2.col.1...In Chicago our two capitalistic camps are, as usual, carrying on a campaign of brag, bluster, bluff and golden promises regarding the coming election. Everything is in a whirl, confusing and misleading to such an extent that, to an outsider, a supposedly important event like a city election resembles a gala affair in farce; a huge joke.

The Socialist party has three candidates in the field; W. E. Rodriguez (a painter) for Mayor, John C. Flora (carpenter) for City Clerk and John M. Collins (machinist) for City Treasurer. These men are picked with thoughtful care and with the best interests of Chicago at heart. The men are known for their clean records and integrity and they stand for clean politics and honest administration of the city's affairs. A vote for these men is a vote for decency and right against graft and dirt.

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 14, 1911.

[LLOYD GEORGE ON UNEMPLOYMENT]

(Editorial)

Lloyd George, Britian's Minister of Finance recently made public his view on England's problem of unemployment and poverty, the cause and the remedy.

His speech was a shining example of the thought and attitude of the up-to-date, thinking politicians of the old political parties. It is undeniable evidence of a gradual awakening to the faults of the present social structure and to the practicality of the Socialistic ideals.

Lloyd George is a statesman of a far different type than our Roosevelt whose every effort was directed toward protection of the Capitalistic tyrants though his own personal interests were always given the preference in every way.

Revyen (The Review) Jan. 14, 1911.

Lloyd George - in his plea for the ending of unemployment and for the continuation of Britian's excessive armament program has, however, linked these two thoughts into a masterful absurdity. Militarism never has and never will be a permanent cure for unemployment. The fact that he knows and admits that the present social order leaves much to be desired is evidence of a deep study of conditions. Such conscientious study by men of Lloyd George's ability and character will finally bring to the notice of the world at large that the only unfailing cure for present social ills is Socialism, pure and simple.

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Revyen, Nov. 5, 1910.

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[ELECTION DAY]

November 8 will be an important election day. The Danish socialists have nominated the following two Danes for office: Lauritz Olesen for Treasurer of Cook County, and C. M. Madsen as Representative for the 23rd district.

Lauritz Olesen was born in Samso, Denmark, in 1855; he joined the Socialist party in Aarhus in 1881. In 1887 he came to Chicago where he started a wagon and truck factory in 1897. He is a fine man to work for.

C.M. Madsen was born in Thy in 1869 and came to Chicago when he was very young, and he has taken eager part in the Danish young peoples' work. He is a painter by trade and belongs to the Painters' Union No. 194. He is a member of the Socialist County Committee and of the executive committee and a leader in the 35th ward; he is likewise the co-editor of the local paper: The Next Step. He has good support in his wife, Dorothea Marie

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Revyen, Nov. 5, 1910.

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Madsen, who is the Socialist candidate for County Superintendent of Schools.

(Good pictures of both candidates are found on the same page.)

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DANISH

Revyen, July 9, 1910.

[SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS]

The Scandinavian Socialist Convention met July 2-4, at D.B.S., twenty-eight delegates were present. It was finally decided to organize a permanent Central Committee for all Scandinavian Socialists in America. A temporary board was elected to write up the laws of this organization; it had the following members: N. Juel Christensen, Wm. Petersen and Thv. Jensen, all of Chicago; H. A. Ihlsberg and P. Haugen, Rockford. Their work must be finished by October 1st; and the Central Committee will start to function January 1, 1911.

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Revyen, Feb. 5, 1910.

[SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION]

The Socialist party of Chicago will hold a First of May demonstration in which the Scandinavian Karl Marx Club and S. S. S. of 1895 will participate.

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Revyen, Jan. 15, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

[ADOLPH CHRISTENSEN]

Mr. Adolph Christensen and wife celebrated their silver wedding in Dania Hall, January 11th. Many of their friends came. Waldemar Bauer, the lawyer, is the brother of Mrs. Christensen.

Mr. Christensen was born in Ribe, Denmark. He came to Chicago in 1872. His wife, Miss Agnes Bauer, came to Chicago in 1882 and met her husband in Dania. He has been a member of the Socialist Party in Chicago for many years. He is a tailor by trade. He has been the Socialist candidate for alderman in the 28th ward.

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Revyen, (The Review) Nov. 27, 1909.

[CAPITALISTIC LABOR LEADERS]

(Editorial)

p.2.col.1.... If Sam Gompers and a couple of other A.F.L. leaders are to do their promenading (in the near future) in prison, they are, clearly enough, sent **there** thru class intolerance, a result of capitalistic greed and terrorism. This trait of the capitalistic element is coming to the surface more arrogantly as time goes on and we must still say "When - Oh When."

Socialists thoroughly understand conditions and, to a certain degree sympathize with the three sentenced labor leaders. On the other hand they feel that "Gompers & Co." have "made their own beds," etc. and they are only reaping what they themselves have sown. A "bootlicker" deserves the "good kick" when it is administered. There is a bare possibility that this experience will be a lesson to the laborers so they will no longer allow themselves to be led around by the nose.

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Revyen, Nov. 6, 1909.

[CONAN DOYLE'S APPEAL]

(Editorial)

p.2.col.1.....The well known English Author, A. Conon Doyle has recently published a book wherein he makes a naive appeal to the Capitalists and Government of the U.S.A. for intervention in behalf of the people of the Belgian Congo. He dwells at length on the disastrous taxes imposed by King Leopold of Belgium to obtain funds for his continuous rotten carousals with French hussys and prostitutes.

The naivety of this appeal is as refreshing as it is laughable when one considers the fact that our Capitalists including J. P. Morgan, Tom E. Ryan et al are business bed-fellows with his infamous Belgian Highness Leopold through their mutual interest in the rubber industry of the Belgian Congo. It is even arrongantly asserted that this disgusting monster in his cloak of majesty has shown his smartness in granting to Morgan, Ryan, etc., valuable concessions in the Congo as well as extensive interests in various parasite organizations that are bleeding the

people of their earnings. With these favors the old reprobate thinks to lull the American sense of decency and fair play and secure for himself, through Morgan and Ryan and the Capitalistic parties and government of this country, the moral support necessary to permit the continuance of his rottenness.

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Revyen, Oct. 16, 1909.

[MRS. HANSEN AND MR. RUSGAARD]

DANISH

p.2.col.4.....As "Revyen" fully expected; Mrs. Lucinka Hansen and her co-worker Niels Rusgaard failed to keep their appointment at the meeting of the Scandinavian Karl Marx Club on Tuesday night, where they were to have defended their political views and utterances. Such discourtesy and traitorous action has turned fair minded Danes, even non-socialists, against them and their Chicago activities will undoubtedly be brought to a close. We are still curious about the Virginian Danish Colony and intend to follow the matter through for the protection of our fellow countrymen.

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Revyen, Oct. 16, 1909.

[A NEW SOCIALIST CLUB]

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A new Socialist discussion club "Friheden" (Liberty) has been organized and will have its first meeting on October 16 in Jacobsen's Hall. This club was formed as a result of the Karl Marx Club.

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Revyen, Sept. 25, 1909.

DANISH

[CAPITALISTS DIE OF OVERWORK]

(Editorial)

p.2.col.1.....During the past week railroad-king, Harriman died as a result of "over-work." The same malady drove one of New York City's greatest bankers to suicide and a prominent New York architect is also reported as having been "killed by over-work."

These reports verify the truth of the socialistic assertion that a Socialist regime will not only benefit such as exist at a standard bordering on starvation but **capitalism's** own working representatives that the existing social order is driving into "the pace that kills."

Capitalists on the other hand say that Socialism would destroy the incentive to personal activity and competition. This is true to this extent - it will eliminate the opportunity of personal monopoly detrimental to the actual producer of the country's wealth.

Revyen, (The Review) Sept. 25, 1909.

Harriman's object was not the building up of the country by increased rail facilities nor to make easier the lot of the laboring man by furnishing him with better pay and shorter hours. His feverish over-work was caused by his mania for greater holdings and profits for himself and his fellow parasites.

If the railroads of the country were governmentally owned and run by a competent and human "Minister of Trafic" the government, the general public and the employees could reap a mutual benefit that would be universally satisfactory.

Harriman's "over-work that killed" incidentally was not in recent years connected with extensions of railroads and empire, but with incessant and excessive gambling in the stock market where his deals were not in thousands but in millions.

Revyen, Sept. 18, 1909.

NE. TARIFF LAW CRITICED

(Editorial)

p.2.col.1.....Some of the leaders of both the Democratic and Republican Parties are severely criticizing the newly enacted tariff laws. This is natural enough as the new laws are making a slight inroad into anticipated profits whose destination was the bottomless money-hogs of greedy capitalists who have so faithfully listened to "their master's voice." The criticism may be very enlightening, but of what benefit, when one considers that the critics themselves are, and always have been, members of the two big parties and is therefore either insincere or conscientiously tampered to a placating mildness. The only party that sticks to its program, so that not one of its members feels called upon to defend or excuse, is the Socialist Party. This party knows what it wants and wants what it knows.

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Revyen, (The Review), Sept. 4, 1909.

DANISH

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

(Editorial)

p.2.col.1..... At last the North Pole has been discovered, gratifying another age long ambition for personal glory. In our humble estimation this is only another proof that the world is still progressing and revives a fainting hope that other ideals may also advance. For instance we are hoping that eventually a little common sense and fair play may be injected into the make-up of our own social order. Like everything else it will come in the fulness of time, but - Where and How?

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Revyen, Aug. 21, 1909.

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[DANISH SOCIALISTS]

Mrs. Lycinka Hansen has been engaged by the Scandinavian Socialist Propaganda Committee to give a series of lectures during September 15-30. Any society that wants to hear her must write to the secretary, N. Juel Christensen, 1691 N. Rockwell Street.

Revyen, Aug. 14, 1909.

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[LIFE OF THE DANISH SOCIALISTS]

A. Wm. Hansen, also called Sorte Hansen, died in his home on Aug. 12, only 55 years old. He was born in Copenhagen in 1854, and worked at Bing & Grondahl's porcelain factory. About 1875 he became unofficial secretary to Louis Pio, one of the first Danish Socialist leaders. When the Socialists tried to hold a meeting without the consent of the police, Pio had to flee. Pio was paid 5,000 Kroner by police inspector Hertz when he left for New York; when he arrived at New York he was paid another 5,000 Kroner.

Povl Geleff, another Socialist agitator was paid only 1,500 Kroner in Copenhagen, and he was very much dissatisfied. Both Hansen and Geleff felt that they had been cheated by Pio. In fact, they claimed that he had sold himself to the capitalists. But when Pio went to Kansas to start a socialist colony, Hansen went with him as his secretary. The project had to be given up within a few months. Hansen came to Chicago where he got a job with

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Revyen, Aug. 14, 1909.

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Falker & Stern's porcelain's factory. In 1904 he had been with the firm for twenty-five years. He was married twice.

He had a keen mind and a warm heart and he always was true to the love of his youth, Socialism.

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Revyen, (The Review) July 3, 1909.

[WAR AS A REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT]
(Editorial)

p.2.col.3.....Repeated assertions are being made that capitalistic interests in Europe (and U.S.A.) are considering war as the cure for the social interest due to unemployment throughout the world. Capitalists would probably breathe more easily, for a while at least, if a number of thousands of hungry laborers could be turned into cannon fodder and valuable property destroyed.

There was a time, not so long ago, that such a catastrophe could be brought about at will. Now, however, the masses have learned better that to allow their hunger and suffering to be converted into a hysteria for war and destruction. They can no longer be stampeded into taking up arms against their fellow men in a strange land, who are, in all probability, suffering unemployment and hunger also.

Revyen, (The Review) July 3, 1909.

The American worker has been gradually brought to realize that his release from the slavery of a capitalistic system can only be attained by the elimination of moneyed parasites and the rotten system that fosters them. This clean-up will have to be accomplished by ballots, not by bullets.

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Revyen, May 15, 1909.

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CONSUL LINDGREN

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On account of the peace conference in Chicago, The Swedish Consul, John R. Lindgren has donated \$25.00 to the promotion of international peace. Consul Lindgren has also donated \$25,000 for a Scandinavian department at the University in Evanston, and Northwestern University. No wonder the Swedish Consul has been called "A public spirited man."

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DANISH

Revyen, May 8, 1909.

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Skandinavisk Karl Marx Klub (The Scandinavian Karl Club) will celebrate its second anniversary May 11, at Jacobsen's Hall.

Revyen, (The Review) May 1, 1909.

UNEMPLOYMENT

p.2. col. 1. We read in Social Demokraten (The Social Democrat) of a man who traveled from Milan, Italy to Christiania, Norway. The trip was made in three days. As he passed through the intervening countries he bought newspapers at every opportunity. In every issue throughout Italy, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway the headlines blared of unemployment.

Relief and remedial measures were already being tried; legislations, collecting funds for relief, creating work for unemployed, strikes and demonstrations. We are forced to admit that these conditions exist even in our own U. S. A., which has to the oppressed European worker always represented, "The Land of Promise."

Revyen, (The Review), May 1, 1909.

During the last century there were occasional periods of unemployment with a crisis about every ten years. In our day we have two or three years of prosperity followed by a period of unemployment and "hard times." Particularly has this been true since the nineties. Certain prominent students of political economy who forecast a European depression of some duration are now saying "I told you so," and the events of recent years seem to justify their attitude.

The world has never seen nor will it see a condition that can revolutionize individual lives as well as that of nations, as much as the problem of unemployment.

Poverty has been with us throughout history; but poverty has never been a problem that could even begin to compare with the more serious and far-reaching problem of unemployment. What then of the chronic unemployment that is about to threaten the very existence of the white race?

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Revyen (The Review) May 1, 1909.

We hear many statements to the effect that the working class should be more conservative and that they are asking too much. Even though the standard of living is lowered to the level of the Oriental laborer, it will not make better conditions, nor increase the profits of capital. The prosperity of any land depends upon the power of the working-man to purchase the products of his own labor. New markets can only develop with purchasing power.

There is one, and only one, remedy for unemployment: This is Socialism. The world has its limits as far as new markets are concerned. When this limit is reached production cannot be increased and we are forced to simply supply present needs. It is not as of old, anymore, when each family produced its own supply. Now, production is by all, for all. This, in theory and practice, is pure, unadulterated Socialism, the capitalistic moguls and press notwithstanding.

Revyen, (The Review) May 1, 1909.

But today capitalistic domination is controlling production in such a way as to turn Europe and America into one vast poor-house. But it will require only little effort now to awaken the working class to a realization of its strength; and **the** necessity of prompt, efficient and well-directed action.

[THE CORNER IN WHEAT]

(Editorial)

p.2.col.1.....The present "Corner on Wheat" will, undoubtedly, bring a rise in the price of bread but no corresponding increase in the wage scale or income of the producer or processor of wheat products. This is typical of capitalism (in reality a social anarchy) under which the masses are domineered and tyrannized over by the few. Not one of these parasites ever worked for or produced one nickle of the millions, a system of monopoly and plunder has permitted them to amass.

There is one and only one remedy for this cancer of injustice. A sensible arrangement of production and a just division of profits would force these capitalistic parasites to become useful producing members of the community; the burden of the farmer and laborer would be lightened, and the just share of their efforts would make their lives more livable.

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Revyen, Apr. 17, 1909.

DANISH

[LOW WAGES PAID BY COPPER SHOP]

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.col.1.....A strike at a copper shop at Hoyne and Grand Avenue reveals that a majority of the 350 employees were being paid as little as \$6.00 and \$8.00 per week. A majority of these were men with families to support.

We venture to state that if our worthy Ex-President (Roosevelt) and others belonging to the select circle of capitalistic leeches were forced to live for a few weeks on such a wage they would see the light, at least enough to make them ashamed of the economic system they have so faithfully defended. They might even cease their groundless attacks on Socialism.

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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 10, 1909.

REDUCTION OF SOCIALIST VOTES LESS THAN IN
OTHER PARTIES
(EDITORIAL)

p.2.col.1.....At the election last Tuesday very few votes were cast. The results are encouraging to the Socialist leaders as the reduction in the numbers of Socialistic votes was far less than either of the old parties. It was, however, a day of capitalistic victory. Republicans and Democrats, in brotherly unselfishness, shared the jobs, the power and the glory. The old ring of "boodlers," elite and rough-neck alike, still control the City Council, and we have but to be patient a few days and we will observe the slicing of the "melon of special privilege."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago, right now, needs, more than anything else, a few Socialists in the City Council. The presence of these active citizens would nip such city budget raids in the bud and help make Chicago safe for worker and taxpayer.

Your vote, on Tuesday, for Socialist candidates will be the best indication of your personal desire for a clean and honest city administration.

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Revyen, Apr. 3, 1909.

DANISH

/VOTE SOCIALIST!7

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.col.1.....The election next Tuesday April 6, is of great importance. The proposed program of construction will involve millions, as it includes plans for subway and labor construction. The political wolves and super-grafters are busy advocating the acceptance of the plans submitted. This is their big opportunity. The plan is to build both subway and harbor at the taxpayers expense, turning both over to private enterprise when completed as in New York City. What a chance for thievery and graft!

The Chicago Daily Socialist has uncovered a number of instances of graft. It is, however, hoped that its well published expose of the intended gathering of more millions in "boodle" will be the means of preventing the shrewdly calculated "steal".

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Revyen, Mar. 27, 1909.

DANISH

[ROOSEVELT AGAIN ATTACKS SOCIALISM]

(EDITORIAL)

We can now clearly see the well laid plan on the part of Theodore Roosevelt to draw public attention away from the pitiful failure his administration turned out to be. He was no sooner out of office than his well known anti-socialist views began poisonously although ineffectively spraying every possible channel. His attack is laughable when one realizes that the Socialist party has prospered and increased its membership more during his administration than at any other time in history. This scurilous Rooseveltian attack would not even have been given space in the national press were it not for the prominent position he had so recently held.

In his present criticism he follows his old tactics.- He does not attempt to disprove the principles and doctrines of the Socialist party. He merely reverts

MPA (111) PROJ. 382/5

to the old practice of false accusation. He accused the party of advocating free love, communising anarchy and other un-American ideas, in fact a veritable combination of untrue statements all of which he professes to believe constitute the Socialistic Creed.

He falsely states that Socialism will place "Special Privilege" in power, allowing each one to contribute what he can to a common fund and to draw out of this same fund whatever he thinks he needs. This theory is communism, if it is any theory, for it is absolutely not socialism. On the other hand "Teddy" does countenance the special privilege of generations of Vanderbilts, Thaws, Astors, Rockfellers, etc., who produce exactly nothing, though they acquire millions while the producers get practically nothing.

Revyen, Mar. 13, 1909.

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[A MEDAL FOR ROOSEVELT]

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.....Revyen hereby presents for consideration this suggestion: Ex-President Roosevelt be awarded a medal designed as follows; One side to symbolize his energetic campaign against the "rich malefactors" (for example - how one of his victims, Harriman, railroad magnate was enable to build his \$6,000,000.00 palace;) the reverse side to depict the Rooseveltian business stagnation, unemployment, hard times, child labor and the empty U. S. Treasury plus whatever else contributed to his matchless popularity.

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Revyen, (The Review) Mar. 13, 1909.

DANISH

[CAPITALISM NOT SUPPORTED BY COURTS IN FRANCE]

(EDITORIAL) /

p.2.col.1.....Socialists and liberal groups in France are working for the establishment of an income tax. Needless to state, Capital is fighting this proposal, tooth and nail. The capitalistic reacting force, in order to avoid this catastrophe points out the fact that, in the United States, the enactment of an income tax law was prevented by the Supreme Court.

The open-minded French, however, will hardly permit the example set by the U.S. Supreme Court to influence their action in so important a piece of legislation. Instead they will take into consideration the weak-kneed action of a national legislative body whose makeup does not include one solitary Socialist nor any other representative of the laboring class.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We salute France, a true democracy, where the power to make the laws and the power to enforce them are nested in the people who are to live under the enacted laws. In France real democracy is in power and God help the miserable judge who may be caught tampering with laws enacted by the legally elected representatives of the people.

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Revyen, Mar. 13, 1909.

DANISH

/CORPORATION COUNSELS IN CABINET/

(EDITORIAL)

The Taft Administration, as compared with that of Theo. Roosevelt, is the same dish cooked in a new manner, as expressed in the cook book.

The leading member in the Roosevelt Cabinet was the most notorious Corporation Council in the State of New York. The leading member of President Taft's Cabinet is the most notorious Corporation Council in the State of Pennsylvania.

Let us truthfully change our classification of these two prominent officials and substitute "Trust" for Corporation.

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Revyen, Mar. 13, 1909.

[SOCIALIST GROUP ORGANIZED]

Skandinavisk Socialist Agitationskomite (Scandinavian Socialist Propaganda Committee) was organized June 3, 1907. It consists of delegates from all Scandinavian Socialist societies in Chicago. The committee has tried to get Dr. Alfred Eriksen of Norway, H. Branting, of Stockholm, and C. Jeppesen, of Christiania, to come to America to speak about and for Socialism in America. However, none of them were able to come. The only one that could come was A. C. Meyer of Copenhagen, who is coming July 30, 1908, and will tour the country for five weeks. He will give thirty-two lectures.

The aim of the society is not only to invite Scandinavian Socialists to come over here to speak, but also to work for the spreading of good Scandinavian Socialist literature, and the organization of Socialist societies wherever possible.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, (The Review) March 6, 1909.

[MILITARY DELIRIUM]
(Editorial)

p.2.....There is a violent upheaval of militaristic hysteria sweeping the entire civilized world at the present time. The European powers, Japan and the U.S.A. are making preparations and arming for war as never before. The world-wide race for **supremacy** in fortifications, navies, cannons and other instruments of mass killings is draining the treasuries of the nations of the world. National debts are increasing at a rate that will, if not soon halted by a return to common sense, embroil the nations of the earth in war of the "free for all dog-fight" variety.

The present day authors and playwrights are so steeped with this so-called "preparedness fever" that practically all their productions deal with war hysteria and the delirium of national glory, in fact, the only books or plays featuring past struggles or fantastic tactics by future enemies are acceptable by the present-day public.

Revyen, (The Review) March 6, 1909.

War, intrigue and mass **destruction** are so constantly being dinned into the ears and flashed before the eyes of adults and children alike that one wonders if godliness or even a trace of humanity will long exist.

Strange to say, this feverish struggle for future power goes on at a time when the prospects for peace are more evident than at any time in the history of Europe. History's greatest factor in promoting peace, based upon understanding, is Social Democracy. The principles of this movement are day by day creating an ever increasing feeling of understanding and co-operative unity between the different European people and the world at large. The idea of Social Democrats of one country at war with those of a neighboring country is abhorrent. The sooner entire nations are imbued with the principles of Social Democracy, the sooner will war be a thing unknown.

The present hysterical delirium of war propaganda is simply the last violent convulsion of the capitalistic system endeavoring to retain its power. Then

Revyen, (The Review) March 6, 1909.

again, the more is spent for armaments, the less there will be for promoting a constructive trend of thought and effort toward freeing the working man from the slavery of the capitalistic system.

However, it is not inconceivable that a reaction in both Europe and America may bring on a war of many nations, welcoming such a war as a remedy for the widespread unemployment throughout the world. The exporting of thousands of workers as cannon fodder, and the wholesale destruction of properties will provide capitalists with a wonderful opportunity for double profit. The destruction and following reconstruction periods would be welcome indeed; and workers remaining at home will enjoy the blessings of high wages to be followed by poverty and suffering when the bubble bursts.

This program of destruction would undoubtedly have advanced rapidly had it not been for those high-thinking men with the high ideals of Social Democracy.

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Revyen, (The Review) Jan. 30, 1909.

DANISH

SCANDINAVIAN KARL MARX CLUB HOLDS
MEETING FOR WOMEN

p.4.col. 3.The special meeting for women, held by the Scandinavian Karl Marx Club, on Tuesday January 26, 1909, drew a full house and, for once, the attendance, at such a meeting, was overwhelmingly feminine. The meeting was conducted by Mrs. C. Madsen and Mrs. Allen D. Mejoy, last Sunday's speaker, at Dania Hall. They delivered a clear and concise lecture on socialism, its ideals, and woman's part in the movement, and delivered an urgent appeal to those present to take an active part in promoting the ideals of socialism wherever possible. The high-light of the program were the contributions of the Socialistiske Dame-Sangforening (Socialist Women's Singing Society) and vocal solos by Mrs. Valborg Kleven.

The next public meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 23, with an opening lecture by Christian Madsen, and singing by the Scandinavian Workers Male Chorus.

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Revyen, (The Review) Jan. 30, 1909.

[RUSSIAN REFUGEE SAFE IN UNITED STATES]

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.....A few days ago a welcome message from Washington stated that Sec. Root had reached a decision in the case of Charles Rudowitz the Russian refugee. The extradition was denied by Russia on the grounds that Mr. Rudowitz was not a criminal but a political refugee.

Credit for the consideration shown this man is due neither to Secretary Root nor President Roosevelt. Were it not for Chicago's Daily Socialist, which so ably took the lead in demanding justice for Mr. Rudowitz, the Czar and his executioners would now, in all probability be rejoicing over the servility of the executives of our own U.S.A.

Much credit goes to Clarence Darrow, too, as attorney for the defense. Taking up this fight was characteristic of the man who had successfully defended

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Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone even though they had been condemned by President Roosevelt as "undesirables" being Socialists.

Had the release of Charles Rudowitz by Roosevelt and Root been motivated by humanitarian principles, the immediate discharge of Commissioner Foote would have been imperative. It was Foote who had permitted the arrest of a man alone and helpless in a strange land to which he had fled for refuge from Russia political terrorism.

Such incidents, as the foregoing, should cause the U.S.A. to sever diplomatic relations with Russia and not to resume them until mass political executions cease.

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Revyen, Jan. 23, 1909.

DANISH

[WHAT IS SOCIALISM?]

(EDITORIAL)

A question often asked in, "What is Socialism?" Gustav Bang in Arbeidernes Almanak makes this tatement. "Socialism is a study of an inevitable new social order that will replace the present capitalistic order."

History reveals that, throughout the world, new social orders are continuously supplanting the old to meet the demands of the everchanging social and economic conditions. In olden times all manual labor was performed by slaves either owned as chattels or bound by claims created by the exhisting conditions. Following slavery came the era of serfdom whereby the worker was enslaved as completely as before. In fact it was probably worse on the laborer because his titled master organized more of the proprietary responsibility of the slave owner.

The tenant class too suffered by the unjust tribute and taxes levied by the titled land owners. In fact they were no better off than if they had been owned and bartered like so much live-stock.

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The present order is different - no one is now denied personal freedom, within the law. The working man is free to sell his services to the best advantage; employer and employee enjoy the privilege of equality in bargaining for service. This is true to outward appearance only. In reality the laborer is still at a disadvantage. The worker of today is as much a distinct class as ever. A few individuals or small groups own all the land, buildings, factories, machinery and raw materials and have a monopoly on every item needed on an entire nation, while the working man with empty hands has to beg for an opportunity to earn bare necessities of life.

Having accepted the terms laid down by the employer he is able by strict economy to eke out a meager existence. At the end of the day or week the raw material fashioned by his hands into a finished article becomes one of thousands that brings fortunes to the employer.

Socialism demands a more equitable division of profits derived through the skill of the worker.

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Revyen (The Review), Jan. 23, 1909.

[THEODORE ROOSEVELT ON SOCIALISM]

(Editorial)

It was recently reported that President Theodore Roosevelt had written an article intended as a final "knockout" to the socialistic movement in the United States of America. With the article the White House champion of capitalism expected, figuratively speaking, to make "hash" of the entire Socialist party.

But what happens? According to an editorial in the capitalistic Boston Transcript "the mountains has given birth to a mouse, and a small mouse at that". President Roosevelt has written an article attacking, in his most forceful manner, what he considers to be the principles of socialism. His article was submitted to the criticism of two prominent sociologists, neither of whom were Socialists, but who were well versed in the literature of the socialistic group.

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The answer of these learned men was so uncomplimentary that the President tore up the article. He is determined, however, to go more deeply into the study of the doctrines of socialism.

So ended President Roosevelt's first punitive expedition against socialism, and it is a question as to whether he or the leaders in socialistic circles experienced the greater disappointment in the outcome of this effort.

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Revyen, Jan. 16, 1909.

AMERICAN LABOR IS ANTISOCIALIST
(EDITORIAL)

p.2.col.1.....With reference to the recent sentence meted out to **Gompers** Mitchell and Morrison we find this headline in a Danish paper. "How a Socialistic Blockade is Punished in America." In the old country it is hard to conceive of a labor movement that is not socialistic. In the U.S.A. however, it is sadly different.

Saul **Gompers** and his followers are anything but Socialists; on the contrary, they are anti-Socialist in the fullest **sense** of the word. Their faith in the blessings of capitalism is as firm as Gibraltar, and there seems to be no hope that even the judgment recently passed will in any way change their attitudes toward capitalism.

The old saying, "The worm will turn," will never prove true in the case of **Gompers** and those, among his followers, in high command. How long this will prove true of the rank and file of his followers only time will reveal. If present conditions in labor circles are to continue, freedom and justice for the working man will become a thing of the past.

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Revyen, (The Review), Jan. 2, 1909.

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/A PLUTOCRATIC NEW YEAR/

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.col.1.....We pass out of the old year and into the new more definitely under the regime of plutocracy than ever before. The capitalistic organizations, dominated by only a few men, control the entire economic structure of the country. Their position enables them to dictate the present high prices on all necessities in spite of the wide-spread unemployment and the downward trend of wages.

The Socialist movement is entering the new-year with greater determination to fight conditions that have no right to exist in a country like this, the U.S.A. The principles of Socialism are becoming more and more the standard of justice to the oppressed worker throughout the country.

Locally, for instance, the "Chicago Daily Socialist" is the only publication favoring the teachers and parents cause in their struggle against a "School Board" dominated by the capitalistic element.

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Revyen, (The Review) Jan. 2, 1909.

The Chicago Daily Socialist is also responsible for the present federal investigation of conditions at the Argo, Illinois plant of the Corn Products Refining Co. Employees at this plant were literally locked in, under conditions bordering on actual slavery. The treatment of workers in this institution has helped awaken the public to the deplorable conditions under which many labor, to eke out a meager existence, and it is hoped that investigation will be a means of **greatly** bettering the lot of the workingman in and around Chicago.

There is only one way to properly judge a case and that is by hearing both sides. We suggest this sensible New-Years resolution: "If your view has been dominated by the capitalistic press, read the Chicago Daily Socialist and make an unprejudiced comparison. Such comparison will make you to better understand conditions and to judge impartially."

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Revyen, (The Review), Jan. 2, 1909.

DANISH

/INADEQUATE POSTAL SERVICE/

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.col.1.....The Christmas postal service in Chicago was the poorest in many years. Many complain that holiday mail (1st class) from Denmark that had been posted in time for delivery by Christmas eve was received on Saturday and Monday. In many instances letters stamped with the same mailing date were received several days apart. They had **evidently** remained from two to three days in the Chicago Post Office.

The fault does not lie with the carriers; they were loaded down as never before, some having even used wheelbarrows. Nor can the blame be placed on the clerks; they were as usual - systematically over-worked.

The fact, however, that hundreds of men, who have passed examinations as clerks and carriers, were not called in for emergency, places the blame upon the postal authorities, local and national.

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The shortage of clerks and carriers may be due to necessary economy by local authorities, although it savors strongly of economical orders from higher up giving greater opportunities to the railroads and other grafting parasites surrounding the department.

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Revjen, Jan. 2, 1909.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SOCIALISM IN 1908

(Editorial)

We are entering the new year under a plutocratic rule. A small group of men, the captains of high finance, control the economic destiny of the country and execute their power by fixing a commodity price level which is out of proportion to the purchasing power, and that in spite of a serious unemployment problem and hard going for business. Plutocracy's grip on the economic life is felt the harder when it seems as though it is relaxed for a moment in preparation for a new attack. Plutocracy's

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economic power reflects itself in public life in many; not least in the way of an increased tendency to curb free speech and other civil liberties, thanks to the servility of the judges.

But in spite of all, the Socialistic movement approaches the new year with more courage and vitality than ever. Socialism is far more popular than it was a year ago, and a year hence it will be more popular than it is at the present moment. Even the foes of Socialism have to reckon with its influence which under Capitalism's demonstration of power has brought important practical results. For instance, the Socialists have managed to arouse public opinion in favor of the Russian fugitive, Christian Rudowitz, whose extradition was decreed by the government's commissioner, Mr. Foote, in compliance with Russian law. In this campaign the Chicago Daily Socialist



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played an important role.

Another important issue just brought before the public by the same paper is the fact that the Corn Products Refining Company, located at Argo, outside Chicago, has held its workers as virtual prisoners and treated them like slaves. The publication of these conditions brought about a government investigation.

Locally the Chicago Daily Socialist is the only paper to speak in favor of the Chicago teachers' complaints, or actually the parents' complaints, voiced by the teachers, against the capitalistic domination of the school board.

The public is unable to acquire a perfect understanding of conditions and persons unless they have a chance to look at the issues, not from a Capitalistic



Revyen, Jan. 2, 1909.

point of view only, but also from a Socialistic viewpoint. Even those who consider themselves inveterate anti-Socialists are fooling themselves if they neglect **the** opportunity to be kept posted on a cultural movement which asserts itself more or less the world over.

A wise new year resolution for friends and foes of Socialism (the indifferent ones included) would, therefore, be: not to let one day pass without taking advantage of the excellent and necessary supplementary and corrective comments offered by the Chicago Daily Socialist as a check on the propaganda unfolded by the Capitalistic press.

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Revyen, Dec. 28, 1907.

LECTURE AND DISCUSSION

The Scandinavian Socialist Society will hold a meeting in Bussmann's Hall, corner of Campbell and Armitage Avenues, on Friday evening, January 3. Mr. A. William Hansen will speak on the subject of "Communitic Colonies in the U. S. A. and their Success." After the lecture there will be discussion.

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Revyen, Dec. 28, 1907.

[ROOSEVELT'S HUMBUG REFORMS]

(Editorial)

The capitalists have made President Roosevelt the object of a series of severe attacks, but we fear these attacks have been prearranged in the effort to bluff an unsuspecting public and an imbecile mob. Despite much noise and confusion, Roosevelt has not bothered the capitalists to any extent or interfered in the least with their system. Of course it is possible for the most faithful servant to get in wrong with his masters and be blamed instead of rewarded. Once in a while criticisms such as the following are obviously made in earnest:



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A Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court blamed Roosevelt for "playing the game of hide-and-seek with the American people." Chancellor Day of the University of Syracuse, N. Y., said that "one of the most serious aspects of the present administration's position, in relation to prevailing economic disturbances, is the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has not instituted any actual reforms. He has not sent any of the violators to prison. He has done nothing to improve the conditions which he himself has so severely criticised. All he has done is to incite the public and instigate a state of fear and unrest.



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In fact, public attention has been further diverted from the real source of economic evils."

The above statements coincide remarkably with the point of view maintained by the socialists that Roosevelt's reforms are plain humbug.



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Revyen, Dec. 21, 1907.

DANISH

[POLISH WORKER ARRESTED FOR HAVING MONEY] .

(Editorial)

A 50-year old Polish worker of Chicago was found to be in possession of \$600 which he said was money he had saved up for a rainy day. However, both his wife and the police decided his story was so incredible that they deemed it necessary to arrest the man.

Had a speculator, or a **rich** good-for-nothing who never did a useful day's work in all his life been found with ten or 100 times as much money, a suggestion to arrest him would have been entirely out of place.

Peculiar differences we have in this world.

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Revyen, Dec. 7, 1907.

[THE ECONOMIC CRISIS]

(Editorial)

It would not be fair to blame the socialists for being delighted over the present condition of business. As good citizens, they are anxious to keep the social machinery functioning normally, as long as it cannot be replaced by something new and better. They are the ones who are hit first and hardest when times are bad because they belong to the working class rank and file. On the other hand, they are not at all willing to share the opinion of capitalists who, in spite of a general economic depression and



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considerable unemployment, maintain that everything is all right. Please take note that this is the situation under a Republican administration and that in its essence, it does not differ from that which prevailed in 1893 under the Democratic administration.


How long the crisis will last, whether it will go on record as the crisis of 1907, 1908, or 1909, or whether it has reached its peak or will do so in two or three years, no one can tell until it is all over and conditions improve. A crisis is a constitutional disease afflicting the capitalistic social body, incurable as long as political quackery, imposition of hands, and closing one's eyes and ears are



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the only remedies offered.

President Roosevelt may brand the crisis as being foolish, but this will neither shorten nor lengthen the evil. His warning against hoarding money is just as futile, because the scarcity of money is but a result of the industrial crisis, not vice versa. The industrial crisis is a result of maldistribution or disharmony **between** production and distribution. The productive capacity of American industries is enormous and so is the possibility of a market, if the majority of benefits were not seized by an idle upper class while the workers, the actual producers, are hardly allowed to exist.



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Society, as it is now organized, will survive the crisis and work itself towards health and some degree of prosperity again, but only temporarily. Sooner or later the crisis will again repeat itself, and so will go on indefinitely until the actual causes incorporated in the very system are removed.



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Revyen, Nov. 30, Dec. 7, 1907.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

An industrial crisis is a noted phenomenon of modern civilization. Time and time again, every civilized country is hit by a profound disturbance in its industrial, financial, and commercial life, and as a rule the setback occurs at a time when the majority of people, even those directly engaged in business, believe that all is well and there is no threatening danger. Then suddenly, in the midst of bustling activity, with contractors working at full capacity, manufacturing plants loaded with orders, mines and railroads paying handsome dividends and somewhat higher wages than usual, a change for the worse sets in. The commodity price level hitherto high now declines abruptly. The business world is gripped with fear and dis-

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trust. There is a race for opportunities to gain possession of liquid capital through the sale of securities, goods, or through bank loans, all of which contribute to a general crisis throughout the nation or, as it now appears, throughout several nations, without anybody knowing definitely how and why it all happened.

If it were at all possible to determine the cause of such repeated financial and industrial disturbances, people would be forced to take precautions and take steps to lessen the damage done when the inevitable happens.

At various times earthquakes, droughts, floods, cyclones, insects,

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and epidemics have all caused serious disturbances in the business world. Several such disorders have had more than local and immediate effect. As science has progressed and knowledge has become more universal we have succeeded in counteracting some of these evils and preventing some of the damages which might otherwise be the result of these spasmodic acts of nature. However, no one believes that we will ever be able to eliminate the dangers, or that future generations will ever succeed in having the weather at their command, even though it has actually been proved that drought can be treated effectively by using explosives in the upper regions.

Many a business crisis of the middle ages can be directly attributed to drought and floods as certainly as similar phenomena have a depressing effect on business in China, India, Russia and even now to

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some extent in the United States. It is a recognized fact however that such calamities could be counteracted by transferring the surplus from one district or country to another. In earlier days it was customary to accumulate a surplus in years of prosperity, to be distributed in times of distress. It is more than likely that in our quest for progress and development we have entirely forgotten the importance of saving for a rainy day or perhaps, we are pushing developments in the wrong direction.

At least it is a fact, that previous to the establishment of the capitalistic system of production, under which commodities are produced for speculative purposes by means of "free" wage-earning workers, never before did a business crisis occur as a consequence of overproduction of commodities necessary for the salvation of the population.

Levven, Nov. 30, Dec. 7, 1907.

Of course, periods of distress in earlier days were felt first and foremost by the poor, exactly as is the case now. During the times of ancient civilizations based on the exploitation of slaves, and also during the period of feudalism for that matter, the contrast between the luxury of the rich and the misery of the poor was even more appalling than it is today during periods of depression; but modern crisis differ distinctly in the way in which they always occur and cause the most suffering among the poor at a time when there is a surplus of the things they need, the things they themselves produced.

As long as the worker, farmer or mechanic, produces only what he and

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his family consumes or sells in the local market for immediate consumption; as long as he is the owner of his tools, farm and raw material, and sells his own products directly, he has some degree of control over his own destiny. But technical developments have forced him into a position of wage earner, together with fellow wage earners that produce at the command of an employer who in turn floods the market with the products. When this system became universal, two opposing factions of the wealth-producing machinery of the nation were created. The workers labored no longer as individuals; they worked in cooperation and accelerated specialization placed the individual as a smaller and smaller part of the force called labor which produces goods not

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for individual consumption, but for purposes and uses foreign to the very producers. Under this system the actual producers have no control over either the tools or the raw materials, no claim to ownership of the products, and no voice in the matter of distribution. They are wage earners, nothing else; working for a salary which is regulated on the basis of an average standard of living maintained by the groups to which they belong, and which is but a fraction of the value of their own production.

Individual ownership of the products has been abolished for the benefit of the capitalist or the employer who is in charge of the distribution. The worker's contribution to human welfare in

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general is that of producing goods. The employers, as an individual, considers the goods his property to be used or to be disposed of at his will, which means that the products are not going to be used or disposed of unless he can realize a profit. This, in its essence, is the fundamental difference between the individual owner, who is producer and distributor in one, and the individual controller of the specialized mass production.

Orthodox economists, even some of those who pretend to be socialists, overlook the difference between individual and collective production, the latter being subject to capitalistic control. Many insist that there is, in fact, no difference between the worker and the

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capitalist, which theory contradicts the philosophy of their great teacher, Adam Smith, who discovered that employers were constantly active to prevent a rise in wages.

However, it is this essential difference in methods of production that cause the industrial, commercial, and financial disturbances so frequent in modern civilization.

Instead of acknowledging this cause, economists come forth with the most absurd explanations each time the nation is hit by a crisis of which overproductions, **glutted** markets, unemployment, and destitution are familiar aspects.

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For instance, we have often been told that a crisis comes as a result of overpopulation. Many economists are of that opinion, despite repeated proof to the effect that the ratio between the increase of productive capacity and the increase of population is steadily widening, and is now more distinctly in favor of the former than ever. The fact that the United States was not and could not have been overpopulated prior to the crisis in 1856 and again in 1872, and yet had hundreds of thousands unemployed and perhaps millions working part time during these periods, should be sufficient to prove the fallacy of that theory.

Others hold that overproduction is the real cause of a crisis.

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That philosophy is without foundation in so far as there are thousands of people ready to absorb the supposed surplus the moment their labor is accepted in exchange.

Then we have the monetary quacks who attribute all economic disturbances to either a scarcity or an abundance of money in circulation, notwithstanding the fact that crises, identical in aspects and effects, have occurred during periods of both.

We have economic experts who seek a solution by explaining that a crisis is a consequence of crop failures. Furthermore, if crop failures are said to be caused by sunspots, economic evils would

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supposedly be derived more or less directly from solar phenomenon. Unfortunately, a bumper harvest preceded one of the worst crises of this century, thereby questioning the accuracy of the theory of sunspots having any more to do with it than the spots on a leopard.

Except for that of the school of thought represented by Karl Marx, the best explanation of the causes of economic crises ever presented, is a simple analysis of the preceding symptoms, such as wild speculation, a race to establish new business enterprises, the gullibility with which the public invest money in dubious undertakings, a get-rich-quick-and-easy fever, a rising price level, increased luxury, increasing demand for manual labor, and higher wages, etc. These all are symptoms of an impending crisis,

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but instead of being the actual causes they should be regarded as consequences of maneuvers taking place behind the scene.

Returning to our point of view as expressed previously, on the basis of historical facts we are able to prove the origin of the difference between collective production for individual seizure, and the method of limited individual production prevailing throughout the Middle Ages.

As a consequence of the change in method, technical improvements and scientific developments turned out to be of benefit only to the capitalist and employer who surged ahead, ridding himself of all restrictions, opening and controlling new markets for his products. On account of the rapid technical developments, which began at the close



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of the nineteenth century and resulted in a universal system of mass production, the monopoly held by the capitalists threatened the welfare of society more and more.

The differences between capital and labor broadened in scope at an accelerated speed. Of course, every manufacturer is eager to make hay while the sun shines. When the market is good he keeps his factory operating at capacity. He either employs more workers, or lets his regular staff work overtime so that they can earn more and keep up with rising prices. Employer as well as employee commit the same blunder by thinking only of personal profit. That is part and parcel of free competition. Every employer is not only

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forced to preserve his establishment, but to improve and expand it. There are good and bad employers, but they all have to follow the trend in developments or they will lose their standing.

The recent organization of trusts and rings, of course, has had some stabilizing effect on the system of production, but at the same time it has increased the disproportion between production and distribution by removing the worker still farther from ownership of his own products. An industry may organize as a ring and thereby double its production and profit, but it does not double the workers' wages. In other words, increased productive capacity and accelerated speed of production is not counterbalanced by a corresponding in-

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crease in purchasing power; again we have the crisis, which often lasts for years, with prices declining, bankruptcies, glutted markets, unemployment, etc.

What happened is simply that the capitalists proved themselves unable to guide a nation's productive forces. Their system of production and method of distribution were off balance.

While we have pointed out the causes of an industrial crisis, at the same time, we have offered a remedy for this evil.

Involuntarily, society has begun to take advantage of this remedy.

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Revyen, Nov. 23, 1907.

REVENUE

[PRICES OF COAL AND MILK]

(Editorial)

Last week it was the coal trust, this week it is the milk trust's turn to levy a little extra tax on the Chicago public. And, of course, the Hearst papers and other pseudo-radical publications demand "investigations," and the usual political circus, with its staff of ardent clowns is set in motion. The Socialists understand both the cause and remedy for the evil, whereas those who are neither able nor willing to understand may investigate to Doomsday without any result other than that of being more securely chained to the capitalistic system. In fact, they will move less than when they started.

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Revyen, Nov. 16, 1907.

PRICE

HOW TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF COAL

(Editorial)

Three or four big concerns that have a virtual monopoly on the distribution of coal in Chicago **are** now conspiring to leave the small distributors a still smaller margin of profit and raise the price to the consumer still higher.

Of course, the incident caused the old talk about "investigation" and enforcement of anti-trust laws to be popular again; however, a much better remedy, or rather the only remedy available, would be to realize the socialists' demand for municipal coal yards from which the coal could be delivered at perhaps two dollars less per ton. If, in addition, the coal mines and transportation facilities were confiscated and henceforth owned and operated by and for the benefit of the public, thus eliminating capitalistic profit in these lines also, the price on coal would be about one fourth of what it is at present.

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Revyen, Oct. 12, 1907.

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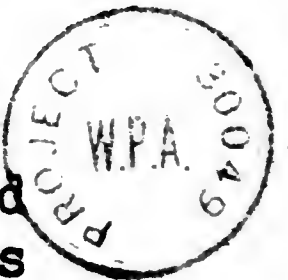
PRICE OF MEAT RAISED TO PAY FOR INSPECTION

(Editorial)

After the unsanitary conditions prevailing at the Chicago Stock Yards had been disclosed by Upton Sinclair, and the authorities found it necessary to organize a system of inspection and regulation of the meat packing industry, Revyen pointed to the fact that the public would be forced to pay the expenses connected therewith. Most certainly there has been a tremendous increase in prices of meat products. Recently the American published the following statement made by a representative for one of the big packing firms:

"The government has burdened the packers with so many inspectors and petty officials, watching the meats, that the packers find themselves on the road to losing all the profits on the business. To equalize the expense of this method of supervision, the packers have decided to raise the prices of certain meats. The packers have been forced to do it."

That is the proposition in so many words. We will have to pay, or be without meat, because the big firms raise the price ~~simultaneously~~ as though they were totally ignorant of the fact that the meat trust had been smashed. It is a sad matter of fact that this attitude, as expressed by the meat packing industry, is typical of trusts and monopolies in general. Private profit is



their essential consideration and until this attitude is eliminated, the public will be subjected to the same abuses.



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Revyen, Oct. 5, 1907.

EDITORIAL

[MONOPOLIES FLOURISH]

(Editorial)

We wonder whether there is a single normally minded individual in all the U. S. who will deny the fact that big business, trusts and monopolies are flourishing, if not actually dominating the nation, worse than even five or ten years ago.

In spite of that, thousands upon thousands of people will stand up and cheer as soon as a man like President Roosevelt boasts of his fight against these same trusts and monopolies and declares that he will continue to fight them.

A person would actually think that Abraham Lincoln was wrong when he said that "nobody can fool all the people all the time."

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Revyen, Sept. 28, 1907.

D. I. H. III

[CITY RAILWAYS MAKE HUGE PROFIT]
(Editorial)

From January 1st to July 31st, this year, the Chicago City Railway on the Southside has earned a net profit of \$506,566, of which the city gets 55%, while the rest, \$228,548, goes to the Company to be distributed among the people who did nothing whatever to earn that money. This is the way a system set up for private profit works. If the City Railways had been owned by the city, the city would have been entitled to all the profit, or else it would have to be satisfied with the \$278,216, using the rest to increase salaries or lower the fares so as to give the public better service. Publicly owned city railways would eliminate private profit in that particular line, and it would mean a step towards a socialist system under which private profit and exploitation of the workers would be excluded entirely.

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[NO HOPE FOR LABOR AMONG OLD-SCHOOL POLITICIANS]

(Editorial)

Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, sharply criticises Secretary of State Taft, whose name is to be favored by the Republicans as a candidate for president, after Roosevelt, provided, of course, Roosevelt himself does not have in mind to seek a third term. Gompers calls Taft "the inflexible standard bearer" whose entire record, from the time he was judge in Ohio and up to date, shows him to be a foe of labor and a slave to capitalism.

So far so good, even though a warning against a foe is obvious. Mr. Taft may seem superfluous. It would be more necessary for Gompers to issue warnings against such false friends as Bryan and Hearst, who are as ardent defenders of capitalistic barbarism as Mr. Taft. But this does not occur to Mr. Gompers, because he belongs to the "old school" and is part and parcel of the self-same system as are Taft, Bryan and Hearst. Despite experience and in defiance of common sense, Mr. Gompers is still foolish enough to believe that peace and harmony can be established between the employer and the exploited.

Revyer, Sept. 22, 1907.

Fortunately, there is no doubt that the men and file of the American Federation of Labor are gradually realizing the futility and inconsequence of Mr. Gompers' policy and are turning their backs on both the outstanding fees of labor and their less outstanding self-serving hirelings.

APA 011, P101.302/5

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IV

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 21, 1907.

[A NEW CITY CHARTER]

(Editorial)

The new charter proposed for the city of Chicago and prepared by the defenders of capitalism and their hirelings, was beaten into oblivion at the election last Tuesday. So the tax law bearing the name of our countryman, Niels Juul, is still in effect.

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Reven, Sept. 21, 1907.

DUTCH

[MURDER IN THE PHILIPPINES]

(Editorial)

A sergeant of the division of U. S. troops operating in the Philippine Islands has been unfortunate enough to kill his superior, a lieutenant, and consequently the killer had to pay with his life. Our patriotic daily papers point to the fact that the sergeant is the first "slayer" in the U. S. army in the Philippine Islands.

When they are killing thousands of natives for no other reason than that the latter try to stick to the first principle of patriotism, namely, to resist invasion, our soldiers are not regarded as slayers, at least, not in the opinion of the capitalists; if it serves their purpose the government, sanctioned by respectable citizens and blessed by the church, is privileged to murder to its heart's content.

In the name of humanity, the Socialists register their protest, demanding justice and peace for all, regardless of race, color or location.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 14, 1907.

10 - 11 - 12 - 30276

[CHICAGO'S NEW CAPITALIST CHARTER VOTED DOWN]

(Editorial)

Chicago United Societies for Local Self Government, of which Dr. Max Henius is one of the directors, is vigorously opposing the proposed new charter and has made preparations for a mass demonstration in Grant Park, on the Chicago Lakefront, outside the Public Library, tomorrow, Sunday, 2:30 P.M.

The Danish Society Walhalla, the largest of its kind in Chicago, has resolved to participate in the demonstration and expects its members to appear in great numbers.

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Revyen, Sept. 14, 1907.

DANISH

Lawrence Gronlund
(Editorial)

In Dansk Amerikaneren (The Danish American), Mr. Rud Knudsen of Brooklyn recently wrote a long article in defense of Socialism, mentioning also our country man Lawrence Gronlund, who died in 1899. Revyen has continuously pointed to Lawrence Gronlund, as being pioneer of socialism in America. Part of Gronlund's best and most read book, the Cooperative Commonwealth, was translated and published by Revyen in 1901. We have the impression that Mr. Knudsen thinks L. Gronlund is unknown among Danes in America. He is all wrong, at least as far as the Middle West is concerned.

MPA (11) PROJ. 5000

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 14, 1907.

CONCERNING THE NEW CHARTER

(Editorial)

We hope that the proposed new charter for the city of Chicago will be killed when it comes up for consideration next Tuesday. In its essence it will not improve conditions at all. There are several paragraphs of a progressive character, but as a whole it is aimed at increased restriction of civil liberties, a concentration of power, and putting more money at the command of the administration and the politicians.

The very sponsors of the new charter are the ones who lured the majority into voting for a traction ordinance during the last election. The result is a worse confusion than we had before, and the prospect of improvement and final settlement of the problem farther removed. The new charter will have an even more disastrous effect on life in the city than the traction ordinance, because the nature of a charter is so much broader in scope. There-

Revyen, Sept. 14, 1907.

fore: Vote against the new charter next Tuesday.

We must, however, recommend the proposed amendment of rules for the Municipal Court.

Revyen, Sept. 7, 1907.

. BRYAN'S CANDIDACY

(Editorial)

William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, is interested in the presidential candidacy for the coming election and has made a statement to the effect that government ownership of railroads is not an "immediate issue." After his return from Europe last year, at a meeting in New York he declared himself wholeheartedly in favor of government ownership, and said that he thought there was a growing belief in all parties that such ownership would be justified. However, his statements caused such a shower of protests from members of his own party that he was on the verge of losing his candidacy, so he is now trying to modify his utterances.

Bryan is a genuine opportunist. Instead of using his valuable gifts to fight for what he thinks is right, he is concentrating his efforts on catching votes and on increasing the value of his own personal political stock. Not finding sufficient "growing belief" inside his own party, he dropped it at once, anticipating something else for an issue.

APR 10 1907

Revyen, Sept. 7, 1907.

A more outstanding politician than Bryan would have met the protests by sticking to his statements and letting the party split up if it wanted to. But Bryan is not one of that type. A good many common people, who never aspired to become President or in any other way were interested in political honors, are acting exactly like Bryan by accepting whatever is available, regardless of principles.

In fact, only the Socialists maintain a political ideal for which they stand firmly, belief or no belief, regardless of whether Socialism is the main issue today or tomorrow or ten or twenty years in the future. If the issue is amended it is not done for the purpose of gaining votes, but because such a change is in harmony with certain principles, and the present situation. The policy of the party may occasionally be opportunist, but not to the extent of modifying either its goal or its basic principles.

Socialists do not specialize in taking advantage of a "growing belief" or a temporary fad; they are therefore, in absolute contrast to W. J. Bryan and the lesser Bryanites.

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 7, 1907.

FIGHTING THE TRUSTS

(Editorial)

John D. Rockefeller reveals a rather pleasant disposition on the occasion of his company's being fined \$29,240,000; and why not? The fine, if ever paid, will be paid only by raising the price on Standard Oil products. On the other hand, the legal prosecution means little to Standard Oil. The trust and all the rest of Rockefeller's business enterprises will suffer a loss only in public prestige on account of the adverse publicity. Nevertheless, this annoys the old capitalistic giant. We refer to an article in the Record Herald, with such headlines as the following: "Hit Me, Hurt All." says Rockefeller. "Attacks on Corporate Wealth Injure Poor More Than Rich, He Argues." "Thinks he is Benefactor." "Makes Works for Thousands and Opens Opportunities for Thousands More."

Such headlines indicate clearly Rockefeller's attitude and are absolutely correct. As long as the capitalistic system is to be maintained at all and



Revyen, Sept. 7, 1907.

we are to have economic guardianship, Rockefeller is as good and able as anybody. To kick him out and divide his monopolies among a dozen or more capitalists of smaller calibre wouldn't improve the situation one particle. It would not in any way abolish the system of starvation wages, nor do away with the rich loafers living in luxury. A more determined prosecution of Rockefeller and Company would hardly be advisable either, because the only result would be a disturbance in the business world, and scramble for chances on the part of other capitalists. Determined action on the part of the Government would be the only solution. We need a Government that would have the courage to tell the capitalists: "Get out of here, we are going to run the country for the benefit of the people." Under such a Government, Rockefeller and his henchmen would be helpless and unable to cause a panic, even if they wanted to. Half-baked reforms, as advocated by Roosevelt, would be worse than none at all.



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DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 31, 1907.

ABOUT WORK

In the August issue of Smuler (Tidbits), edited by Herman Wang, we read the following:

"A Socialist writes that, once socialism is established, class struggle will have come to an end. But don't you think there will be at least two classes under socialist rule as well? There will be the ambitious, who want to work, and the lazy, who do not want to work. How are the former going to make the latter do their duty? I mean, not merely apparently, but in reality. Because you can be reasonably sure there will be smart people under socialist rule also. It has been said that socialism will eliminate the incentive for stealing; but what about the time thieves?"

A writer who, in efforts to defend the old time let-it-go-as-it-is philosophy, voices that kind of objection, is not far from being unduly comical or, may be rather tragicomical, like children and old women seeing ghost in broad daylight.

The fear of laziness under a socialist system, we suspect, is a result



Fevyen, Aug. 31, 1907.

of the acknowledgement that a lot of people are trying to avoid their duties as workers under the old system. The question is therefore: will that tendency be aggravated under socialism or will it be **effectively curbed?**

The writer himself, we hope, is willing to admit that conditions are far from ideal right now. We have not alone a lot of people who do not want to do any work; we have a number of people who are not allowed to work, people suffering from the effects of seasonal unemployment and having no greater desire than that of being allowed to work. The latter kind would be more than happy for the better paid and less tedious work available under a system of socialism; while a large army of strike-breakers, employed in order to maintain a low wage standard, is a virtual necessity for the preservation of capitalism.

Maybe also the majority of those who are apparently too lazy to work, and therefore try to keep the wolf from the door by turning to crime, would return to honest employment if such was offered them under more

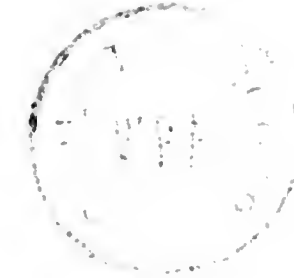


Revyen, Aug. 31, 1907.

humane conditions than those prevailing under the system of exploitation which threw them on the human junk heap. There would be less excuse for their actions and ways, and therefore they would arouse less sympathy. Moreover, a Socialist government is likely to do more in the way of reforming them, if necessary, by means of a reasonable degree of compulsion, in order to make them useful citizens. Most likely there would be but a few recruits to join their ranks, and their "race" would therefore vanish from the surface of the earth sooner or later.

Another group, the parasites who live in luxury, avoiding work of any kind from cradle to grave, will be eliminated completely under a socialist system and will have to look for other means of support. Why does not the writer mention these loafers of both sexes, whose luxury and debauchery cost the country more than do all the poor devils and criminals combined?

Together with the capitalist aristocracy goes an army of servants and people who thrive on the falsehood of capitalism and who are, in effect, also loafers and thieves of time. All these would have an opportunity for useful employment under a well organized socialist system.



Revyen, Aug. 31, 1907.

The final adjustment of these conditions will be made when the time is ripe for socialism's principles of equality and justice to be carried out in practice. It is absurd to believe that a system based on these principles should be more attractive for permanent loafers than the one we have, or that the incentive to work should disappear in the face of a prospect for the full benefit of labor. It is no more likely to happen than it is for one wheel on a two-wheeled wagon in forward motion to turn the other way.

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DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 24, 1907.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE

(Editorial)

The fact that the big telegraph strike is going on in a peaceful manner is due to many reasons. For one thing, the strikers are refraining from demonstrations and violence, and for another, the capitalistic press keeps as quiet as possible concerning the fact that the strike is causing plenty of trouble for business in general. The telegraph companies have even the nerve to insist that the strike is over, despite the fact that 20,000 to 25,000 men, or about 95% of the telegraphists of Western Union, Postal Co., and Associated Press, are out on strike; and there is no immediate danger that amateur scabs are going to take their jobs, because it takes years to acquire the training.

Would the companies come out in the daylight and admit that their businesses are at a standstill; and would the press present the truth concerning the effect on business when an institution such as the telegraph ceases to function, then public opinion would swing to the support of a plan for a publicly owned telegraph system.

Revyen, Aug. 34, 1907.

People in general would find it outrageous to have a few individuals play havoc with the whole country for the only reason that they cannot make up their minds to pay their laborers a decent wage.

Here is a case in which the government would be fully justified in telling the owners of the monopoly to either get the system working or ruin the chance of having it expropriated. Apparently there is no danger of such a proposal being made as long as Roosevelt is the captain of the ship of state. Nevertheless, a strong public opinion in favor of a publicly owned telegraph system, with higher salaries for the employees and lower rates, has been created; and that alone would throw a scare into the monopolists' camp.

Fortunately the **strikers** seem to possess a high degree of solidarity, and the situation, therefore, is so much in their favor that the monopolists will have to give in sooner or later.



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Revsen, Aug. 24, 1907.

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DANISH

As announced earlier, the Scandinavian Socialist Propaganda Committee is going to Racine, Wisconsin today to be instrumental in establishing a Socialist club in that city. The meeting arranged for the purpose will be held tonight, Saturday, in Bergeland Hall, on State Street. Believers in Socialism are most cordially invited to this meeting, and we expect them to appear in great numbers.

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Revyen, Aug. 17, 1907.

III

[ROCKEFELLER AND STANDARD OIL LAUGH AT FINE]

(Editorial)

WPA (111) PKG. 3025

That John D. Rockefeller and other leaders of the Standard Oil trust are violators of the laws may well be learned from the fact that a jury has returned a verdict of guilty and that the judge sentenced the defendants to pay a fine of \$29,240,000. The fine has not been paid, and John D. Rockefeller says that the judge will be dead far longer before it is paid. If the worst comes to the worst, the Standard Oil trust will just raise the price on its products correspondingly. That is why Rockefeller and his gang of convicted violators of the law can laugh at the whole thing, because they will not be bothered further, at least not for a long time to come.

But while it does not matter what the big violators of the law do or think, even after being convicted, it happens that innocent men are being kidnapped on a false charge, hauled away from their homes and families, held prisoners for a year and a half or more, and scarcely avoid the gallows. This is what the defenders of capitalism call equality and justice.

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Revyen, Aug. 3, 1907.

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[NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY]

(Editorial)

"Never before has there been so much wealth in the U. S. as now, and the prospect of continued prosperity is excellent," writes Chicago Record Herald. At the same time Prof. Charles F. Bushnell, Washington D. C., furnishes us with the following information:

"Ten million people, one eighth of our population, are so destitute that they are unable to maintain their physical standard. Four million of them must be supported by the public. In 1899, another year of prosperity, 16% of the population in New York had to apply for charity. In 1905 14% of all families in Manhattan were expelled from their homes, and 1% of those who died were buried in Potter's Field."

"The increased maladjustment in our industrial life," continues Prof. Bushnell, "expressed by these numbers, results in a serious increase in crime and insanity. Public charity costs the American people not less than \$6,000,000 annually. There is every indication that the nation will come to financial bankruptcy."

WPA 4113 2411 30216

London, Mar. 1, 1967.

Before this happens, we hope humanity will have come to the realization of the fact that it would be wiser to establish an economic order under which every able-bodied person is guaranteed a fair share of the wealth so as to reduce crime and insanity to a minimum.

MPA (111) PROJ. 3073

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Revyen, July 27, 1907.

DENISH

[ROOSEVELT'S GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO RATIFY OKLAHOMA'S SOCIALIST CONSTITUTION]

(Editorial)

Socialism is said to be spreading so rapidly in the young State of Oklahoma that it is unable to get its constitution ratified by the Federal Government headed by President Theo. Roosevelt.

Too radical for the powers that be, we suppose it won't be long before we will be in doubt whether we have not only "undesirable" citizens, but also "undesirable" states.

WPA 0123 PHU. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, July 13, 1907.

APPEAL.

With the object of unfolding effective socialist propaganda for the benefit of Scandinavian workers in America, a committee consisting of delegates from Scandinavian Socialist Societies under the name of Scandinavian Socialist Propaganda Committee was organized June 30th this year.

The course of procedure will be as follows:

1. To engage a noted lecturer from one of the Scandinavian countries and to arrange for him a tour throughout America.
2. To sponsor publication of Scandinavian socialist literature in America.
3. To organize Scandinavian branches of the Socialist Party wherever possible.



Revyen, July 13, 1907.

With the first point of the program in mind the committee has made arrangements with the noted leader of the Norwegian Socialist Party Stortingsmand (Senator), Dr. Alfred Eriksen, to come here. At this moment the negotiations are so nearly completed that it is almost certain that Dr. Eriksen will arrive sometime during the summer 1908.

It so happens that the Presidential campaign will be in full swing at that time.

Concerning points 2 and 3 of the program, preparations are being made rapidly. If the idea wins popular support throughout the country, which we hope most sincerely, it will not be long before we are able to send a skilled organizer wherever there is a possibility for establishing a branch of the Socialist Party. But in order to accomplish that the moral and financial support from all Socialists in this country is needed.



Revyen, July 13, 1907.

In order to obtain sufficient funds with which to carry out our plans we have decided to take up a national collection. We depend on voluntary contributions because we are convinced that every Scandinavian Socialist of this country will be happy to be instrumental in this great cause.

Therefore we appeal to you, comrades. Being thoroughly convinced that you are in sympathy with and have a keen understanding of the importance of the Socialist movement in America, we urge you to mail your contributions as soon as possible. Your contribution will be listed, and thus receipted, in our daily papers. Also the papers will keep you posted as to the activity of the committee.

All contributions must be mailed to the financial secretary, Mr. O. Swenson, 471 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.



Revyen, July 13, 1907

Further information about the committee, its aims, purposes and activity may be obtained from:

Secretary N. Juel Christensen,
860 W. North Ave. Chicago, Ill.
Scand. Soc. Propaganda Committee.



Revyen, June 29, 1907.

AN OPEN LETTER

Our well-known countryman, druggist Ried. Knudsen of Brooklyn, wrote to Rasmussen's Ugebladet recently commenting on the subject of Socialism and addressing himself particularly to Mr. G. S. Strandvold, who toured the country giving poor lectures and complained of poor attendances. In the following issue appeared an "open letter," addressed to Mr. Knudsen by Mr. G. S. Strandvold who excelled in stupid remarks, etc. Mr. Knudsen sent the letter quoted below; but it was not printed because the Rasmussen papers are not organized for fair play and ought to be let alone by men of broad views on life:

Dear Editor;

"Common sense is what we need," says Mr. Strandvold. Yes, surely it is, my dear Mr. Strandvold, and that is exactly what we socialists want. By organizing a system of collective ownership we will create opportunities for better social conditions, intellectually and materially, so that people will not be tempted to "envy" their fellow-men and be "unreasonable" and "pretentious" in their demands about which you complain so much and blame Socialism.

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Revyen, June 29, 1907.

It is the aim of socialism to prevent such abuses and misconceptions and it has in it the means to do it. But do not confuse the means with the aim. Forget your old ideas and humdrum that resulted in nothing but empty High Schools and sleepy audiences. I advised you to study socialism for stimulation purposes, and you reject it without considering it.

I asked you for something better if you had it, and you do not answer me.

Surely I agree with you that common sense and intelligence is what we need.

Respectfully yours

Rudolph Knudsen,
Brooklyn, N. Y.,
June 17, 1907.



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Revyen, June 29, 1907.

DANISH

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II B 2 d (1) Norwegian

IV (Norwegian)

/THE MAYER-HAYWOOD CASE/

(Editorial)

Many of those who read the Chicago Daily Socialist, also read one or more of the capitalistic papers, and, of course, that is the right thing to do. On the other hand, opponents of socialism should read the Daily Socialist; thus all would keep themselves posted on the matter viewed from different angles. As things stand at present, however, many readers of the Daily Socialist are at a loss to understand the attitude capitalistic papers now take towards the Idaho murder case. Whatever course of action these papers have taken before and immediately after commencement of the Court procedure, what they thought of the three suspects being guilty or not guilty, you will hardly be able to find a single editor in the whole country by now who is too blind to realize that the prosecutors have not produced a speck of evidence proving the defendants' guilt. Had this been an ordinary murder case with traditional sensational aspects, comments in favor of the suspects would have been published far and wide; stern demands for freeing the three men, and prosecution of their jailers for conspiracy would have been current subjects throughout the country.

But this is not an ordinary murder case. Its origin and course is a typical by-

Revyen, June 29, 1907.

(Editorial)

product of class hatred and class struggle. It was started by a shameless capitalistic organization with the object of putting a strong and courageous labor organization out of existence, and the object has been pursued mercilessly. That is why the capitalistic papers decidedly took sides with the prosecutors and approved their unconstitutional way of arresting the suspects by actually kidnapping them and hauling them across a state line to Idaho. That is why the same papers maintain a strict silence now when it is proper to publish the fact that the case is decidedly in favor of the defense. They can't deny the failure of the prosecutors to prove the men guilty, and they don't want to admit their own folly before they know the decision arrived at by a servile capitalistic judge and a jury, picked as much in favor of the prosecutors as possible. Even a decision contradicting law and justice will be approved by the defenders of capitalism and so their press must refrain from thwarting the case with comments unfavorable to the higher-ups.

The papers are silent--editorially; as far as their less responsible correspondents are concerned, the field is open and extensively used now, as heretofore,

Revyen, June 29, 1907.

(Editorial)

to present the case in favor of the prosecutors and to defame the characters of the accused men worse than ever.

Of course this attitude on the part of the capitalistic press reflects itself in various Scandinavian echo-papers, as is always the case on such occasions; and oftentimes the echoes are rather malicious, because the articles written by the irresponsible correspondents of the capitalistic papers are resurrected in the Scandinavian papers as editorials. Thus a Danish paper published in New York brands Mayer and Haywood as "a pair of criminals," which judgment, we maintain, is a limit of frankness yet to be exceeded by any other paper in this country. Here is an example from one of Rasmussen's papers published last week: "Among other witnesses ex-Governor Peabody of Colorado and his daughter have testified from the stand; but their statements only confirm what Orchard (who turned state evidence) has said, that Haywood, Mayer and Pettibone were responsible for the assassination of Governor Stenningen."

Revyen, June 29, 1907.

Well what about these "confirming" statements? Oh yes! Orchard had "confessed" that ex-Governor Peabody was one of the men he was supposed to kill at the order of Mayer, Haywood and Pettibone. As witness appeared the ex-Governor himself to testify to the effect that he had seen Orchard in Canon City at the very time Orchard himself insisted he had been there for the purpose of "letting him have it." A still more marvelous "evidence" was furnished by the ex-Governor's daughter, who said that she had seen two suspicious persons in the proximity of her carriage once while her father was Governor!

That was all! but it is an excellent example of the shaky foundation on which the case has been built. Orchard might easily have been in Canon City a hundred times, ignorant of the fact that he was believed to have come there with an intention to kill Governor Peabody. Still less founded is the suggestion, that the labor leaders had hired Orchard to do so. For that matter he could just as well have told he was hired by President Roosevelt to do the job, or by Chr. Rasmussen of Minneapolis, or the editor of this paper. Ex-Governor Peabody's and his daughter's testimonies would

Revyen, June 29, 1907.

have served the purpose just the same. We believe that people who possess the ability to reason and are not willing to lie on their stomachs for the captains of capitalism will protest when such nonsense is admitted as evidence. Such unfair procedure instead of convincing them, will strengthen their belief in the innocence of the three men, an innocence which has been more and more apparent in the course of the court proceedings.

[SOCIALIST PROGRESS IN EUROPE PRESAGES SUCCESS HERE]

(Editorial)

The capitalists' delight over the apparent defeat of the socialists in Germany did not last long. In fact the tremendous progress they have made in Finland was a virtual blow to the triumphants, not to mention what success they have had in Russia and lately in Austria. Whether they like it or not the capitalists have to reckon with such evidence of vitality on the part of the socialistic movement. They cannot deny that it is progressing all over the civilized world. Says the Evening Mail of New York: "It is the worst of folly for defenders of conservatism and individualism throughout the world to blind themselves to the steady advance of the ever increasing strength of the socialist movement in every country. The Austrian election is merely the latest warning of a peril common to the nations. The assault upon property rights, religion and the family comes earlier in Europe than in America. But sooner or later it will be our turn to face it."

Sooner or later also it will be "our" job that is: The defenders of capitalism to meet the socialists on the battle-ground of realities. The outworn phrases about annihilation of property rights, religion and the family life will soon cease to have effect. The kind of property rights that permit an upper class to prey on labor is objectionable in the opinion of the socialists and should be abolished for the benefit of the state in order to permit the existence of actual property rights, and to provide an opportunity for everybody to acquire property as long as he is willing and able to work for it. But to proclaim that this will interfere with a man's religious views and family life is plain nonsense. In all fairness we hold that a man shall be entitled to the fruits of his labor instead of being compelled to hand most of it over to a parasitical upper class who produce nothing themselves.

If the defenders of capitalism would be successful in their attempts to stem the tide of socialism they will have to employ other means than their bargain phrases because these are too silly to throw at people who are able to think and figure.

APP 111.1 1201.30275

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Revyen, June 8, 1907.

DANISH

THE HAYWOOD MURDER CASE]

(Editorial)

It appears as though Mr. Haywood and the two other labor leaders arrested in Idaho are supposed to be responsible for all the crimes committed in Idaho and Colorado during the past ten years or more. Undoubtedly the Pinkerton bandits hired by the mine owners are the guilty ones, so why all that hurly-burly? If the three men are co-responsible for the death of ex-governor Stenness, as continuously emphasized by the capitalistic press, that alone would be sufficient evidence and reason for having them hung, particularly before a judge and jury who are prejudiced against them and would be more than eager to do their "duty," if there was a shadow of evidence to be found outside of Mr. Orchard's fabrications. The trouble of proving them guilty of all other crimes could be saved then.

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 4, 1911.

OTTO CHRISTENSEN

Attorney Otto Christensen, one of the Socialist party's candidates for judge at the coming election, spoke last Friday at the meeting of the S. S. S. or 1895. In his very interesting and instructive speech Mr. Christensen reviewed some of the most noted court cases, in which the courts obviously have been prejudiced in favor of the capitalistic and employing class; particularly did he show how the courts, by means of injunctions, have tried to hamper the workers' organizations and obstruct their right to strike, a procedure well illustrated in the Ann Arbor case, the railroad strike under Debs, the Buck Stove & Range case, etc.

This state of affairs will, of course, continue until the workers stop electing judges nominated by corrupt politicians and capitalistic cliques and replace them with men of the Socialist party, representing the workers' own interests, and pledged to judge and act accordingly.

Revyen, Nov. 4, 1911.

The speaker was enthusiastically applauded.

During President Taft's stay in Chicago Mr. Christensen wrote him a letter, accepting the president's "challenge to publicists and jurists," and pointing out the dangers inherent in the Supreme Court's recent interpretation of the anti-trust law. He further argued, as he did in his recent article in Twentieth Century Magazine, that the court, by stating that only "unreasonable restraint of trade" is against the law has usurped legislative authority. The responsibility for this dangerous prerogative falls on the president himself, by his recent appointment of two Supreme Court judges.

We hope the president is contemplating our countryman's letter. It has been published in the daily papers.

Revyen, June 8, 1907.

DANISH

[SCHOOL BOARD TO LEASE PROPERTY TO TRIBUNE]

(Editorial)

Thanks to the activity of Mayor Busse, Chicago has now a School Board which will look out for the protection of the privileged class. Among other important features there are rumors to the effect that the board is in favor of giving the Tribune a new lease on the school property at half the actual rental value, which means that the schools are deprived of a \$50,000 annual income. Possibly, The Tribune acquired the lease in a legitimate way long ago and had a renewal clause inserted so as to safeguard itself against a raise in rent, but this does not justify the transaction as seen from a moral point of view. When the case has been properly presented before the public we would think that the readers of the Tribune are so much in favor of justice and decency that they would object to a deal of that kind so strongly that it might prevent its consummation. A daily paper has more responsibility and is in closer contact with the public at large than any other kind of business. It should, in particular, refrain from being involved in questionable transactions because its readers will be either co-

responsible or revolt and turn their backs on the paper, if it does not carry a clean coat-of-arms. A few thousand cancellations of subscriptions and advertisements, accompanied by protests, would probably give the Tribune a lesson on the subject of "Smartness and Profit Versus Public Opinion."



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I E (Norwegian)
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DANISH

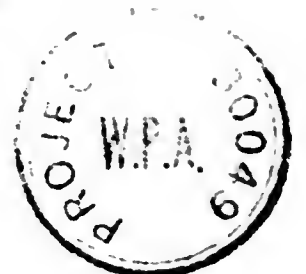
Revyen, May 25, 1907.

SOCIALIST PARTY

The new Scandinavian branch of the Socialist Party held a meeting last Sunday in Jacobson's Hall and adopted by-laws consistent with the proposals submitted by the committee. The name Scandinavian Karl Marx Club of the Socialist Party, was adopted. The club has forty members and will meet every first and third Tuesday evening of each month in Rockwell Hall, on Rockwell and Moffat Streets.

The club voted in favor of a proposal submitted by the 17th Ward's Socialist Club to the effect that an effort should be made to get Dr. Eriksen, or another Scandinavian Socialist agitator, to come to this country and visit the Scandinavian settlements during the Presidential campaign next summer.

Like the rest of the Socialist clubs, the new club participated in the great Moyer-Haywood parade under the red flag last Sunday.



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I E (Swedish)

1917

May 11, 1917.

APR 11 1917

Last Sunday a Scandinavian auxiliary of the Socialist Party was organized at a meeting in Jacobson's Hall. The new organization consists of thirty members. It has elected the following members of the executive committee:

Mr. Wilh. Petersen, president; J. Jensen, vice-president; J. Lilons, financial secretary; L. Nielsen, treasurer; M. Hansen, recording secretary; Chr. Andersen, revising secretary; Per Andersen, publicity manager; Geo. Christensen, J. Ditlefsen and L. Nielsen, auditors.

A special committee, consisting of the Messrs. Per Andersen, Anton Iwist, and Wilh. Petersen, was appointed to draw out proposals for by-laws and submit its report at the next meeting, to be held in the same hall, on Saturday, May 19th, at 10 A.M. At that meeting the by-laws will be approved or rejected; a name for the society will be voted upon, and new members will be admitted. Dues are twenty five cents per month as in all other branches of the Socialist Party.

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Reveyen, May 11, 1907.

D HISH

[TAINTED NEWS DEFLATS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP]

(Editorial)

Colliers informs us that daily papers around the country are furnished with tainted news by various so-called press bureaus financed by great capitalists and corporations, who thus manage to influence public opinion in their favor, whether this be for or against the issues presented by the press. Three of these bureaus, with headquarters in Boston, New York, and Washington, D. C., attempted to oppose the law regulating railroad rates, and have now started on a campaign to defeat the municipal ownership idea, all for the benefit of their capitalistic bosses and owners.

That the activity of these bureaus is a paper proposition, may be concluded from the fact that huge sums of money were spent in Chicago to prevent municipal ownership of street-cars. The spenders achieved their purpose, and the stock of the street car companies increased several million dollars in value immediately after the defeat of the ordinance.

APR 11 1907 30275

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Revyen, May 4, 1907.

DANISH

I D 2 a (3)

I D 1 a /ROOSEVELT CHANGES FRONT ON MOYER-HAYWOOD KIDNAPPING/

(Editorial)

President Roosevelt's uncalled for condemnation of the two labor leaders held in Idaho on a criminal charge (but not convicted) has caused so much indignation that the President himself found it appropriate to come forward with an explanation which, by the way, did anything but justify his statement. On the contrary, it shows that the President is not only apt to commit a terrible blunder in a moment of anger but that he also is too stubborn, cowardly and dishonest to admit his mistakes, and therefore attempts to worm away from the incident by means of eccentric arguments and false statements, all in order to save his face.

By arguing that the workers all over the country have taken sides with the accused men, he tries to hide his own mistake of joining their accusers. We would think that the workers of America, who sincerely believe in the innocence of their unfortunate trusted agents, should be free to make use of all legitimate means in order to save their comrades from the gallows



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But Mr. Deodwalt does not "fill up" his "unfavorable" report with capitalistic tyrants robbing the hill and plains of Idaho and Colorado and terrorizing the

Wagon, April, 1937.

working class. They are of this kind and in this spirit that it, which is the only way to the future of the nation. But this very spirit is the only way to the future of the nation. The spirit, originally intended for the purpose of crushing the Western Federation of Miners, has served to raise and strengthen the brotherly feeling among the workers of the nation in a most excellent way, and will turn out to be a great boon for the capitalist bosses and their hirelings throughout the country.



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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 27, 1907.

[THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS]

(Editorial)

The huge sums of money being spent by the U. S. Government on the Philippine Islands are a matter of worry for the plutocrats. Total expenditures up to date have been estimated at the astounding figure of \$50,000,000, while American exports to the islands last year amounted to \$7,000,000 only. Lots of people **do** willingly admit that the Philippine Islands are the world's most expensive islands. Of course, the working population must pay the expenses, but this is not the cause for concern; the thing is that the plutocrats have begun to realize that instead of using all that money without getting satisfactory returns they could just as well use it like the rest of the wealth we produce for the benefit of the plutocrats.

The fact that a great many human lives were sacrificed for the Philippine cause is not being mentioned, because prices on human lives are reasonable. Neither does anybody find everything objectionable in the fact that the acquisition of the island was just plain robbery. In fact robbery whether



domestic or foreign, is considered a legitimate and patriotic enterprise in our days as long as it serves to promote the interests of the upper class. But a lot of money is being handled and spent without a reasonable take-off for the plutocrats. They think, of course, that this should be stopped.



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Revyen, Apr. 20, 1907.

DANISH

ROOSEVELT CONDEMNES MEN NOT PROVE GUILTY

(Editorial)

It is excusable indeed for President Roosevelt to have a quarrel with one of the capitalist cliques to whom he owes his election, and the incident is of little concern to anybody inasmuch as the capitalist class is fairly satisfied with his administration. (It ought to be.)

However, President Roosevelt accidentally revealed once more to which camp he actually belongs. Infuriated by his opponent's accusations and embarrassing evidence, Roosevelt compares him with the three suspected criminals Debs, Mayer and Haywood, classifying them all as "undesirable citizens." In his last "message," he used the selfsame expression about the socialists.

Now as before, the socialists will, under ordinary circumstances, find the President's attitude amusing, or they may even feel pleased on account of the particular attention he devotes to them. Mr. Debs is not particularly worried because the capitalists' foremost representative wishes he were at



Jericho, or in a place still hotter, but the President's attacks on Mayer and Haywood are extremely unfair and mean and have been a source of regret and condemnation in wide circles, even in the more liberal capitalistic press.

As we all know, Mayer and Haywood are two of the three mine-workers' trusted agents who were virtually kidnaped from their homes and families in Colorado and transported to Idaho, where they have been held as prisoners now for over a year, all on account of a bum's "confession" to the effect that he had been hired by the two men to slay Governor Steffenberg of Idaho. Any real foundation for the charge has not been found, which probably accounts for the fact that they have been held prisoners for so long before being tried and thus be able to prove their innocence. Their arrest, which was unconstitutional, has been argued before the Supreme Court, which as expected, decided against the three men. There was however one of the Supreme Court Justices who had the courage to describe the case against the three men as grossly unfair and against the law, a result of a conspiracy between the authorities of the two states, who in turn are backed by the mine-owners and the powerful interests of the Standard Oil Company.



When even criminals whose guilt is unquestionable are considered innocent until proved guilty, it is the more inappropriate for the President of the country to condemn these men in advance when the charge against them is very doubtful; because he thereby endangers their lives, guilty or not guilty, that is, presuming the President speaks with authority. If it is true that once Roosevelt, as a Roughrider, shot a Spanish soldier in the back, the incident would be more forgivable than his attacks on the imprisoned labor leaders, which have caused much indignation not only among the hundreds of thousands who stubbornly believe the three men are innocent, but also on the part of every man whose sense of justice is not completely missing.



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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 30, 1907.

THE COMING ELECTION

(Editorial)

For Mayor vote for George Koop; for City Clerk, A. W. Mauce; for City Treasurer, J. A. Ambroz.

The local election campaign between the two capitalistic factions is gradually approaching a degree of tension and high pressure that will influence decent people, who otherwise are at their right senses, to submit and vote Democratic or Republican once more. The situation on the political front is rather dull since the Democrats re-nominated Mayor Dunne who was elected two years ago on his platform of "municipal ownership" of the traction facilities and then hired one of the streetcar company's most noted servants, Walter Fischer at a \$10,000 a year salary to ruin the program completely. Had the Republicans been more cautious in their efforts to serve the streetcar capitalists and selected a respectable candidate they would have had a sure chance to win; but they acted so clumsily that the result of the election next Tuesday is doubtful.



Revyen, Mar. 30, 1907.

But we fear that if either the Republican or Democratic candidate is elected, together with the traditional guard of corrupt aldermen the infamous traction deal will be consummated just the same.

Even if the "ordinance" is voted down as it ought to be, it will mean nothing unless a socialistic mayor and a good many socialistic aldermen are elected at the same time.

That would be perhaps too much for us to expect although it seems high time for the majority of voters to react against the corruption prevailing in the capitalistic parties, and then vote in favor of their own individual interests.

But Rome was not built in a day, and the socialists will be satisfied to add still a few more thousands or tens of thousands of voters to their ranks as an effective protest against the capitalist system and its political hirelings. It is not beyond possibility that one or more socialists are voted into the city council provided we put our shoulders together.

Revyen, Mar. 30, 1907.

Therefore vote straight socialistic next Tuesday and put an X to the "No" on the "little ballot" on the ordinance question!

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Revyen, Mar. 23, 1907.

III

[DANISH JOURNALIST UNDERESTIMATES STRENGTH OF AMERICAN
TAROP PARTY]

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Revyen, Mar. 16, 1907.

DANISH

[THAW CASE AND MORALS OF CAPITALIST PRESS]

(Editorial)

In earnest defense of sound morals a Chicago Hearst paper is expressing its indignation over the fact that a five cent theatre on the Northside is showing "The Unwritten Law" or the "Play of the Thaw Case." Well! well! In view of the fact the Hearst papers, like the rest of the capitalistic press have exploited the dirty Thaw affair for all its worth and in a manner that baffles description perchance we may be allowed to remark that their "indignation" is the limit of audacity; or is it business jealousy?

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30270

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Revyen, Mar. 2, 1907.

DANISH

[DUNNE AND MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP]

(Editorial)

The Democratic faction of Chicago's capitalist class has performed the comical stunt of re-nominating Mayor Dunne as a candidate for the coming election. As we all know Mayor Dunne was elected two years ago on his "Immediate Municipal Ownership" platform and has lived up to his promises to the astonishing effect that there is now a better than fair chance for immediate settlement of the ownership problem in a way so privately financed concerns get a strangle hold on the community, securing eternal control for themselves.

Surely Mayor Dunne protested against the proposed "settlement;" but it is a matter of fact that he did not make a single effective move to bring about his municipal ownership or even attempt to improve the service offered by private concerns. Of course we realize Mayor Dunne has had the same corrupt gangs of Democratic and Republican Aldermen to wrestle with and must be excused for his short comings; but there is absolutely no excuse for him to appoint a so-called traction expert at a \$10,000 a year salary when the expert is selected and recommended by the privately





owned Streetcar concerns and serve their purposes only, the very purposes Mayor Dunne was elected to oppose.

Mayor Dunne's administration turned out to be a joke as far as the above plank in his platform is concerned, and for that reason his renomination is a super-joke particularly in view of the fact that he is now going to be elected on his demand for "condemnation" of the Streetcar companies.

But maybe he is not supposed to be elected. The powers that be, the insiders seem to have made up their minds to pull through with their plan of giving the Streetcar companies what they want, and to serve that purpose it will be extremely convenient to have a Democratic dummy with a questionable record running against a Republican candidate who at the outset is willing to say "yes" and "Amen" to the demands made by the privately owned concerns and who is the one they are actually supporting.

We wouldn't wonder to see the Republican candidate (Busse) elected by a great majority hitching on to his "immediate settlement" band wagon and at the same time, by means of "the little ballot," register their protest

against any kind of settlement, which will be brought about just the same. At any rate a result of that kind would be in full harmony with the degree of intelligence revealed by a majority of citizens who still adhere to the capitalistic principle of voting against their own individual interests.



Revyen, Feb. 23, 1907.

DANISH

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[FREEDOM OF THE PRESS]

(Editorial)

Some time ago Revyen wrote that decent and civilized peoples would feel ashamed to read the sort of stuff that is being smeared over the pages of the daily papers about the Thaw murder case. "We indicated further that there is at least one paper in Chicago which has more important subjects to discuss. We refer to The Chicago Daily Socialist.

Fortunately, nobody has to be content with idiotical journalism, particularly not when something immensely better is at his immediate service. To read and patronize a paper that presents the truth and adheres to a principle of decency is the only remedy at our disposal. In order to obtain a press whose publishers are not afraid to call things and conditions by their right names we must definitely prove that we actually want it. We must despise the tendency in journalism to lose sight of the object by indulging in hysterical sentimentality. As long as an urgent desire to that effect is not in evidence on the part of the public, and changes expressively demanded it matters not what legal measures we take to prevent the abuses. Such will only stimulate the hypocritical spirit prevailing in modern society. To check the freedom of the press in a dictatorial way may prove



even more dangerous than the evils causing our objections.

Despite the constitution which says: "Congress shall make no laws abridging the freedom of speech or the freedom of the press." Congress has granted, or the Federal Government has actually grabbed the power and authority to interfere with the said freedom particularly by means of postal restrictions.

With President Roosevelt apparently considering a still more severe censorship on account of the dirty Thaw swearings we have reason to ask: Where is the limit or the end? The president thus giving the signal a number of hypocritical congressmen and state legislators got busy formulating plans to muzzle the press. Describing such attack on the freedom of the press the Chicago Daily News reports from Spokane:

"Muzzling the press of the state of Washington and exercising a censorship more drastic than anything yet conceived in darkest Russia over newspapers and journals published in other states and widely circulated in this state is the purpose of a measure just submitted to the legislature by State Senator Will A. Graves of Spokane. The bill, if enacted, will prohibit any newspaper or other periodical published or circulated in Washington to



contain any account or reference to crime, reports of police court trials or proceedings, forbidding also the details of any crime." What next?



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Revyen, Feb. 23, 1907.

DANISH

[SOCIALIST CONVENTION'S PLATFORM]

(Editorial)

The Socialist party held its convention last week and nominated George Koop, a well-known member of the printers' union, as a candidate for mayor in the election next spring.

The platform agreed upon adheres to the principles of International Socialism, pointing out that the workers can never expect nor depend on the capitalistic parties to improve their conditions.

The platform demands an 8 hour working day on all public works; thorough inspection of factories and workshops; public work for the unemployed; establishment of municipal coalyards, refrigerating plants, bakeries and packing plants; expansion of the public parks in Chicago; democratically elected Board of Directors for our public schools as well as demand for initiative and referendum and the right to impeach and expel duly elected officers if they prove unworthy of public trust.



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DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 16, 1907.

THE NOBEL PRIZE

In a letter to the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lovland, "Terrible Teddy" Roosevelt has expressed his thanks and appreciation for the Nobel Prize received by him as well as explaining how he intends to use the money. He declares:

"In our days peace among the various classes of which the population of a country is made up is just as important as peace among nations."

Surely lasting peace among the classes would be of tremendous importance and advantage for the class which Mr. Roosevelt represents, the upper class that feeds and preys on the lower ones. How wonderful it would be for the parasitical upper class to have "peace," so that there would be no trouble having the lower classes obey and hand over the fruits of their labor and be satisfied with the little they would be allowed to keep.

Fortunately, this does not occur without protest and a steadily growing unrest which is better identified with an everlasting war during which great



Revyen, Feb. 16, 1907.

social values are being destroyed; but it is a necessary war for the cause of saving the lower classes from being suppressed into virtual slavery. Furthermore, there is a movement going on all over the civilized world sponsoring demands for decency and justice in social affairs. This demand for a re-organization of Society is supported by so great an army of workers that these of the parasite class who still possess the ability to reason feel uncomfortably alarmed. Peace among the classes is neither possible nor desirable. The tendency in social development points towards the abolition of both the parasite classes and the classes supporting the parasites. When this goal has been reached we can safely hope for international peace, not before.



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DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 9, 1907.

THE TRACTION ISSUE

(Editorial)

Good citizens' anger and threat to hang the fifty Aldermen who are about to commit a treason against the city by granting Morgan & Co., a 100 million dollar concession is not without justification, and it is possible justice would have been fulfilled had the threat been carried out. It would, however, be a better policy if our fellow citizens would reason that they themselves are to blame because they elected the ambitious Wall Street allies now preying on the public while wearing Republican or Democratic cloaks. And if the good angry citizens would correct their mistake by voting socialistic instead of capitalistic next time they would gain more than they would by hanging fifty Aldermen.

The tremendous support the petition for a referendum obtained indicates that there is actually such a thing as a public opinion in Chicago contrary to the one created and maintained by the Tribune, Record Herald, News and others all of which asserted that the public was overwhelmingly



Revyen, Feb. 9, 1907.

in favor of the proposed concession wanted by Morgan and Company. Next, the same papers opposed the referendum plans so persistingly that you would conclude they had been paid for doing so. To make up for their bad luck they now attempt to detract public attention from the real issue by booming the Streetcar magnates' interests for the coming election.

We anticipate that the greedy franchise grabbers will get what they want somehow or other regardless of referendums, but if we have to be robbed we think it is better to register our protest than to say "Yes" and "Amen" to everything.

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DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 9, 1907.

PUBLIC DENTISTRY

(Editorial)

New York public schools have hired 20 dentists to take care of the children's teeth, much to the annoyance of the Chicago Chronicle, Banker Walsh's paper, in which the following ironic statement appeared:

"If this is wise there does not appear to be any good reason why other free services should not be furnished. Tailors might go around and mend their clothes. Cobblers might call and repair their shoes. Manicurists might look after their finger nails. Barbers ought to be there to trim their hair. Physicians might drop in and administer quinine or a purgative. All these things are just as proper as dental work."

Yes why not? Why shouldn't the kids have all these things and more in addition? We would think regular daily meals for every one would be at least as important as shoes and clothes, and free transportation to and

Revyen, Feb. 9, 1907.

from school should not be despised either. And perhaps it would be advisable also to have a Children's Welfare Department and see to that the little ones are not being neglected in the homes. The cost of it all would be negligible compared with the vast sums of money squandered by the privileged class on comfort and pleasure.

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[CAPITALIST PRESS EXPLOITS THAW CASE]

(Editorial)

Now and then the American press whose daily insults to our intelligence and integrity surely are hard enough pills for civilized people to swallow is indulging in a propaganda that appears worse like a paroxysm of insanity than journalism. Typical is its attitude towards the spoiled millionaire boy, Thaw, who on account of too easy access to money lost the bit of ability to reason he had and degenerated into a two-legged animal and ended as a murderer. A boy of that sort should be of interest to the public only as a product of the absurdity characterizing our social conditions. Had these been organized according to principles of decency such as advocated by the socialists a boy of his kind would either have been educated and trained to be a useful citizen or, if he had proved incurable, placed in an institution where he would be properly taken care of. He is a type and an example of the demoralizing effect of Capitalistic principles and deserves no more attention than any ordinary "nut."

But partly on account of pungent circumstances and partly on account of the millions owned by his mother the case is held to be an event of worldwide

interest overshadowing all other events "News" about developments in the case is not confined to columns in the daily press, it covers page after page. Even the more decent and conservative papers are going the limit although they cannot measure up with the Hearst papers which consider it their duty to bring at least one new photo of the murderer and two and three of his wife every day. They have about a dozen male and female correspondents competing in writing the most hysterical stories.

Into the homes go that damnable stuff and is read and enjoyed by young boys and girls and by the public in general. We presume the great majority is in favor of such "literature" or it wouldn't find so great a market.

But in the opinion of decent people it is poisonous and a disgrace for a civilized country. Fortunately therefore that there is at least one paper a person can read without being overwhelmed with murderous literature. This paper is the Chicago Socialist which brings a few short votes about the Thaw affair now and then and for the rest deals with more important matters.

MPA 11-11-1901-30375

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DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 17, 1906.

[SOCIALISM IS NOT IMPRACTICAL]

(Summary)

Sorte Hansen of Chicago was in New York last week and was there interviewed by Nordlyset. Mr. Hansen told about the socialistic colony which he and Louis Pio started in Kansas in the eighties. It failed and Hansen therefore insists that socialism is impractical and never can be carried out in practice. He also insists that the socialist leaders in Denmark know this and that they do not want to realize the socialistic program even if they had a chance.

Mr. Hansen is wrong. Socialism will become a political power when we have educated the masses to take care of their own interests.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 20, 1906.

[CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED FOR SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND]

Revyen has started a campaign for contributions to the Socialist campaign fund. Three dollars have already been received and sent to State Secretary James Smith, 163 Randolph Street.

WPA (112) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, July 14, 1906.

WPA 22578

/DISSENSIONS AMONG WORKERS/

There has been a rebellion inside the S.S.S. A certain group inside the old society finds that the organization is not radical enough; they want all to join the "Industrial Workers of the World." The rebels have had a secret meeting and are going to organize a society with the same name. But as the old society still had the flags and the library no one cares to take the case to court in order to protect the title of the society,

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 13, 1906.

[A DISCUSSION CLUB FORMED]

Several members of S.S.S. have formed a discussion club called Socialisten (The Socialists). It meets in Wabansia Hall once a month, and the discussion will be opened by a lecture by one of their own members.

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DANISH

Revyen, May 6, 1905.

[SKANDINAVISK SOCIALISTIK FORENING]

The Skandinavisk Socialistik Forening (Scandinavian Socialist Society), was started last autumn, and now has thirty members. The Society is to organize a May First demonstration as in Europe, but this year they met on May 1 for entertainment and discussion in Aurora Hall. The society meets regularly the first and third Sunday of the month.

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DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 3, 1904.

/PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM ADOPTED/

WPA 6. 1904 20775

The editor tells us that Victor L. Berger brought up three resolutions at the last convention in San Francisco of the American Federation of Labor: that the Federation adopt the principles of Socialism; that instead of professional army America should have a people's army like that in Switzerland, and that old workers should be pensioned when they retire from active work. All three resolutions were voted down. The editor finds that Gompers, Mitchell and Co. are doing a fine job for the American capitalists.

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 12, 1904.

[SUPPORT OF DEBS ENCOURAGING SIGN]

(Summary)



Debs got 2,000 votes in the Thirty-third Ward, while Parker received 1,750.
America and Chicago are getting more civilized.

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 5, 1904.

[VOTE FOR THE SOCIALIST TICKET]

(Summary)

The editor asks all readers of Revyen to vote for the Socialist ticket, headed by Debs and Hanford. He finds that both the Republican and Democratic parties are in the pay of capitalism and will never do anything for the workers of America. The aim of socialism is really the abolition of the whole profit system. Therefore, he concludes, one should vote for Debs and Hanford on Tuesday, November 8.

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DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 13, 1904.

[SOCIALIST PARTY BRANCH EXPELLED]

The Skandinaviske Socialdemokratiske Sygeforening (Social-Democratic Sick Benefit Society) had a crowded meeting August 5 regarding the expulsion of the Twenty-eighth Ward branch of the Socialist party. Most of the members of this branch are not satisfied with the Socialist platform adopted by the national convention; they find it too tame and not radical enough. However, their leader, Mr. Jorgensen, did have a chance to set forth his point of view.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DANISH

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Revyen, Nov. 29, 1903.

[FEASTING AND FASTING]

(Editorial)

p.2.... Rather than a Thanksgiving day on which most people, after getting their belly full, sink into a dull contentment, with the world as it is, we will need a day of dissatisfaction with strict fasting in order to clear our brains and reinforce the demands for food and living conditions fit for humans, every day of the year.

WPA 411.5 PFO. 30275

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Revyen, Oct. 24, 1903.

DANISH

[COST OF MAINTAINING NAVY]

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.....This year the United States' Navy is costing the country \$70,000,000.00, and for the next year, Secretary Moody is going to demand, and undoubtedly get, \$100,000,000.00.

This is a great deal of money to literally throw into the sea, and to spend for instruments of murder and for unproductive and inhuman purposes.

Consider for a moment what could be accomplished with such a sum of money, if it were spent yearly for the benefit of sick and worn-out old people, or for feeding and educating poor and neglected children, and turning them into useful and self-respecting citizens. To do so would be human. Militarism is inhuman.

MPH 41.1 1903.30275

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Revyen, Oct. 17, 1903.

DANISH

[THE POPE ON OBEDIENCE]

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.....In his first announcement the new pope emphasizes "the people's obedience to their rulers, who derive their power directly from God." How long is the papal church going to offer its adherents this kind of worn out phrases, which may have been swallowed hundreds of years ago, but are entirely out of place today. In our enlightened times and under our democratic institutions the "rulers" should be the servants of the people, who elect them.

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Revyen, Sept. 26, 1903.

DANISH

[CHRONICLE AGAINST PUBLIC OWNERSHIP]

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.....Chicago's Chronicle "is sounding a warning" against public ownership, pointing to the existing corruption and graft among public office holders, particularly in the Post Office department. The logic seems to be this: Because our republican and democratic officials and public servants are stealing the people's money, or are accepting bribes from the capitalists, so that these latter may get a chance to steal, everything ought to be running undisturbed along the old track, and that the exploitation be permitted to continue. As the system becomes more and more corrupt it achieves such holiness that it can not be touched. What a wonderful morale!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Revyen, Aug. 22, 1903.

DANISH

/PRESIDENT BECOMES MILITARY DICTATOR/

(Editorial)

p.2.....Most of the Danish and Norwegian newspapers in this country have chosen not to discuss the new military act of the United States, which entirely alters the old system, making the president the military dictator over every citizen. These papers follow the lead of the capitalistic dailies who maintain a stubborn silence concerning this far-reaching legislation.

However, the military act is an established fact, which is gradually becoming known, and it is reported from several stables that particularly members of labor unions are withdrawing from the state militia, in order to avoid going to war or to participate in mass slaughter of fellow workers, at least until the reserves are called.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Revyen, Aug. 1, 1903.

DANISH

[CITY GOVERNMENT FAITHFUL TO CAPITALISTIC MASTERS]

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.....In 1893 the Chicago City Council adopted an ordinance, making it compulsory for the railroads to elevate all crossings in the city, the ordinance becoming effective on January 1, 1899. After this date each crossing which had not been elevated, was subject to a fine.

The socialistic Alderman Wm. Johnson has called attention to this ordinance, and pointed out that there are still 1200 railroad crossings which have not been elevated, and that the fines now would amount to \$394,080,000. Mr. Johnson introduced a resolution to the effect that the city start proceedings to collect this amount from the roads. The resolution was buried in one of the many committees, the newspapers maintained silence, and the railroads continue killing people, and flaunting the law without the slightest interference.

WPA 411 / PAUL. 302/6

Revyen, Aug. 1, 1903.

A similar fate overtook a resolution introduced by Mr. Johnson at the last meeting of the City Council to the effect that the police remain neutral during strikes and lockouts as long as no violence takes place; furthermore, that the police refrain from interfering with striker's peaceful attempt to make non-striking workers join them in their fight for better working conditions. The partisan police, and the brutal employment of clubs and revolvers to break strikes, caused Mr. Johnson to present this resolution. But not one of the democratic or republican "friends of labor" in the city council supported this demand for simple justice, in spite of the fact that the present administration owes its existence to the labor vote.

The resolution was buried in a committee; Mayor Harrison and his police, and the daily newspapers continue to serve the interests of their masters and thus everything is shipshape.

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DANISH

Revyen, May 30, 1903.

[SERVILE ATTITUDE OF AMERICAN WOMEN TO THE CZARINA]

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.....More than 100,000 American women are said to have signed a disgustingly humble petition to "Her Gracious Majesty, the Czarina of Russia" concerning the mass murders in that country. The slave-driven unenlightened people of Russia are said to regard the Czar as some kind of a god and judging by the wording of this petition, one is led to believe that the free American women regard the Czar's wife at least as a goddess, in front of whom one must crawl in the dust, instead of presenting a dignified, self respecting protest condemning these cruel murders.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, April 25, 1903.

WPI (ILL.) PR. 30275

[WILLIAM JOHNSON FIRST NORWEGIAN ALDERMAN]

Wm. Johnson was the first Chicago alderman elected on a straight socialistic ticket. He was born at Kristiania, Norway in 1875. He came to this country in 1888. He belongs to the Wood Carvers Union and works at the Pullman Shops. He is still unmarried and has a large library, his motto is: "Drink less beer, and buy more books". He was elected by the Scandinavian votes. He is not much of a speaker, but he is well known in the Danish societies, where he is well liked because of his fine personality.

I ERevyen, April 4, 1903.DANISH

[VOTE SOCIALIST!]
(Editorial)

p.2.....On election day, next Tuesday, voters should not permit themselves to be influenced by the capitalistic humbug represented by Harrison and Stewart, nor by the cheap labor skates, who are probably hired to run in order to split the labor vote, nor by the DeLeon ghost, that may again appear on the ballot.

Vote the Socialist party's ticket, the 4th on the ballot, with Chas. L. Breckon for mayor!

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DANISH

Revyen, March 28, 1903.

WHAT'S NEW?

p.4.....Next Friday evening, there will be a mass meeting at Federation Hall, 3954 State Street. Candidates on the Socialist Party's ticket will speak, among others our countryman Andrew J. Nielsen, candidate for alderman in the 6th Ward.

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Revyen, March 21, 1903.

DANISH

[ECONOMIC CONDITIONS CAUSE OF CRIME AND DIVORCE]
(EDITORIAL)

p.2.....Murder - and divorce cases with accompanying bedroom stories and hotel escapades from the fashionable world, are being reported every day in the so-called yellow press as well as in the more conservative newspapers. Without exaggeration it may be said that the present days' economic conditions, excessive wealth and leisure on one hand, and on the other extreme poverty, with lack of sunshine in life, cause the downfall of more men and women, more crimes and more unhappy marriages than anything else in the world.

MPA (11.1) PHOJ.30275

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Revyen, Feb. 14, 1903.

DANISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[SOCIALISM QUENCES WAR SPIRIT]

(Editorial)

p.2.....American sympathizers, are supporting the German social democracy with cash contributions, for the approaching great Reichstag - election campaign.

This is a song that Kaiser Wilhelm and our own capitalistic-patriotic trouble makers, such as the Hearst papers, do not like to hear.

Even though there are still people who are susceptible to war enthusiasm, even though there still are people who will permit themselves to be hired or forced to go to war, and to murder their fellow men, the patriotic glory that once enveloped the profession of war, is gone, never to return to any civilized country, where the ideas of socialism have gained a foothold.

The socialists have no more desire to be slaughtered, than they have to slaughter their fellow men and nothing in the world, not even their own just and holy cause, can make them lose their head and common sense and their human sympathies. The rulers know this, and realize that no longer do they possess the automatically obedient tools for their international robberies. The social democracy is therefore by far the most important factor for the maintainance of peace. The stronger it gets the more difficult will it be to prepare for war and to declare war.

DANISHI E
I GRevyen, Feb. 7, 1903.[HEARST WANTS A BIG NAVY]

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.....Build a mighty navy, is the slogan of the Hearst papers, who are crazily patriotic as soon as there is the slightest possibility of an "international dog fight," as a result of the opposing capitalistic interests of the old and the new world, as is the case in Venezuela at the present time.

Build a navy, powerful enough to whip the rest of the world, and we shall have peace, says the Examiner. The same argument is offered as an alibi for the great standing armies in Europe. A war ship is as much an instrument of murder as a cannon. Both are remnants from a barbaric period, and exist now only for the use of the capitalists in their projects of exploitation outwards as well as inwards, of the proletariat. What if the German Kaiser, for a while, is acting up in Venezuela; we do not have to see red and arm to the teeth. As to Germany, the German social democracy will probably in the near

future take care of both the Kaiser and his war craze, and as far as our own country is concerned, we should certainly serve its interests, and further the well being of our people better, by spending millions of dollars, not on Men-of-War, but on useful public improvements, or for the betterment of living conditions of our old people, for our sick and poor, and the children of the poor. We might even spend them for the dessimanation of the ideas of the brotherhood of socialism, by means of which, what remains of the animal nature in humanity, shall eventually be banished from the earth.

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 17, 1903.

/HEARST HELPS THE POOR/

(EDITORIAL)

p.2.....William Randolph Hearst last Monday donated \$1000.00 for coal for the poor.

This commendable act has been advertized about a thousand times, in thousands of different ways by the Hearst papers who otherwise serve a party, whose purpose it is to preserve the capitalistic system, with its privileges and high life for the few, and its poverty and suffering for the many.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 307/9

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Revyen, Jan. 10, 1903.

DANISH

THE PAUPER'S HOLIDAY FEAST

(Editorial)

p.2.....It has been reported from the large cities all over the country how thousands of poor people, ten thousand, fifteen thousand, twenty thousand, and so on, were being fed during the holidays.

Here in Chicago one of the daily papers, with funds obtained through public subscription, fed fifteen thousand persons and the Salvation Army fed ten thousand. What a wonderful picture does not this give us, of the "prosperity" and "plenty for all" which according to the capitalistic spokesmen we are enjoying at the present time.

Nobody that is able to provide a meal for himself and with some self-respect left, would want to participate in this mass feeding during the holidays. It is the "down-and-outers," the steady growing miserable mass of "left-behinds," from the capitalistic storm-march, that are here passing review.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DANISH

How would it be if the Salvation Army, instead of preparing for months, with Kling-Klong and Hallelujahs, for this mass-feeding, would employ all the power and enthusiasm, which it has at its disposal, for the purpose of changing the social conditions that create so many thousands of needy people. As best charity is only a drop in the bucket. It is not charity we need, but justice.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I E
IV (Norwegian)

Revyen, Jan. 3, 1903.

DANISH

[THE CORPORATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT]

(Editorial)

p.2.....According to a Norwegian paper, Senator Knute Nelson some time ago made this statement: "In my opinion the most important question now before the American people, is the one concerning the control of corporations, through congressional legislation."

As is well known, the corporations are controlling both the republican and the democratic parties, and the congress as well, and the important thing for politicians like Knute Nelson is, of course, to make the public believe that this situation might be reversed. If only the public could be made to believe that the congress and the government hold the upper hand over the corporations, the latter are safe enough, and the main problems for prominent politicians like Senator Nelson consists, therefore, in getting people to live and die in this happy political belief. They have succeeded well enough so far, and will probably continue to succeed for some time to come.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

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III B 2

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 3, 1903.

WPA (CLL) 30275

[SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS HOLD PICNIC]

The financial result of the picnic arranged by the Scandinavian Social-Democratic Sickness Benefit Society; also called S.S.S. - was a \$492.60 profit, which is to be applied to the "Temple Building Fund." When the society has money enough it plans to build a Socialist Temple somewhere in Chicago.

Revyen, Jan. 3, 1903.

[REBUKING THE COAL BARONS]

(Editorial)

p.2.....Probably many of Revyen's (The Review) readers would gladly take a good lecture, just as the coal trust and other corporations are doing now, if they as a compensation, were permitted to grab millions for themselves.

The termination of the big coal strike, has been hailed by the capitalistic press, as a proud victory for the workers and "the public," and a crushing defeat for the coal barons.

The hearings before the arbitration board, brought forth plenty evidence concerning the miserable conditions under which the mine workers are living. Conditions that are worse than slavery. When it is all over, their situation may be slightly improved and the public is going to pay for this improvement, just as "the public," is now paying for the strike, by freezing or by paying excessive prices for coal.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/19

Reyven, Jan. 3, 1903.

The coal barons and the coal merchants are now subject to investigation "and inquiry" here and there and are being discredited by clergymen and newspapers; but this does not change the fact that they, boldly and undisturbed, keep on fleecing both the workers and the public, and will continue to do so until the majority of the population shall be able to see through the capitalistic cobweb and come to realize that every man, woman and child have just as divine a right to the coal deposits, and other natural resources as Boen and his consorts.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

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DANISH

Revyen, July 5, 1902.

[SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS MEET]

Den Skandinaviske Socialdemokratiske Sygeforening had its half yearly meeting June 27. Lauritz Olesen was elected president instead of John Schmidt. W. Lucius, secretary; and L. N. Schmidt, treasurer.

The society now has four hundred fifty seven members. The sickness benefit of six dollars per week has cost each member \$3.25 during the year that passed.

Mr. Lauritz Olesen and Ferdinand Andersen are some of the chartered members of the society.

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 2, 1901.

[TWO DANISH SOCIALISTS OF CHICAGO]

(Summary)

The Pioneer has written a biography of the Danish Socialist leader, Louis Pio, who died in Chicago in 1894. The editor of Revyen thinks that the reason for this enthusiasm for Mr. Pio is the fact that he betrayed the Socialist party.

He was one of the very first leaders of Socialism in Denmark, was arrested and came to America. Here he went into real-estate business, and tried to found a Danish colony in Florida for some railroad company, but this whole project failed utterly.

He was always very bitter when he spoke about the leaders of the Socialist party in Denmark, and he always blamed everybody else for his hard luck.

The editor believes that he should write more about another Danish-American Socialist leader, namely Laurence Gronlund, also of Chicago. Mr. Gronlund is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 2, 1901.

the author of The Co-Operative Commonwealth.

WFO 11.1. PROJ 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, May 25, 1901.

[DANISH SOCIALISTS START OPEN-AIR MEETINGS SOON]

The Danish Socialists of the Third and Sixth Wards are starting their open-air meetings for the summer on May 28, on the corner of 39th Street and State Street. The speakers are Walter Thomas Mills, Thomas Morgan, and Louis Dalgaard.

W. T. M. (P. 103) 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 6, 1901.

[THE SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE ELECTION]

In the balloting on April 2 Mayor Harrison was re-elected. John Collins of the Socialist party received five thousand votes. The candidate of the Social-Democratic party received two thousand votes.

Lauritz Olesen received two hundred votes in the Fifteenth Ward. In Hyde Park Mr. Andrew J. Nielsen, who ran for the office of collector, received 655 votes; Charles Knudsen, candidate for clerk, received 650 votes. In the Third Ward Mr. Louis Dalgaard, a Socialist candidate, received only 37 votes. The defeat of the Socialist party was due largely to the split within the party itself.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 16, 1901.

THE CANDIDATES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Peter Thornum was not nominated for alderman of the Fifteenth Ward (formerly the Fourteenth). The Irishmen in control of the City Hall preferred a Jewish saloonkeeper.

The Socialist party of the same ward nominated for alderman a well-known Dane, Lauritz Olesen, who for many years has worked hard for Socialism on the West Side. There are many Danish votes in the Fifteenth Ward, which is one of the strongest Socialist wards in Chicago. This ward gave six hundred votes to Debs at the last national election. But without the co-operation of another party Lauritz Olesen has not a chance of being elected.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 12, 1901.

[THE STRENGTH OF THE SOCIALISTS]

(Summary)



At the last presidential election in 1900 the Socialist ticket had the following number of voters: Social-Democratic party, 94,777 votes, and Socialist Labor party (De Leon), 33,450; to this figure must be added about 1500 to 2000 more votes which have come in lately.

By way of comparison we might add that in 1896 the Socialist vote was in all 36,275.

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 10, 1900.

[THE SOCIALIST VOTE IN CHICAGO]

The result of the election in Chicago was, as far as the Socialists are concerned, that Debs and Harriman received five thousand votes. Four years ago they received only seven hundred votes in Chicago. It is of interest to know that most of the Socialist votes came from wards where the Danes are in the majority; the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards on the West Side and the Thirty-fourth Ward on the South Side each gave Debs and Harriman from five hundred to six hundred votes.

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I E (Norwegian)

I E (Swedish)

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 13, 1900.

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST SECTION
ON SOUTH SIDE DISSOLVES

The Scandinavian Socialist Section No. 1 on the South Side decided at a meeting on October 4 to dissolve and join the English Socialist sections in the wards where the members live. The members of the Scandinavian Section were living too far apart to attend the meetings regularly.

MPA (L.) 4501.30275

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DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 6, 1900.

[SOCIALISTS HOLD SUCCESSFUL MEETING]

The Socialists had a great meeting at Central Music Hall on September 29. The hall was full, and many were unable to get in. Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for president, spoke. The next speaker was Herman C. Perry, the Socialist candidate for governor of Illinois. The third speaker was the first Socialist mayor in the United States, John C. Chase of Haverville, Massachusetts. The last and best speaker was Professor George D. Herron. His excellent speech was later translated into Danish and printed in Revyen. Many Danish Socialists were present at the meeting, which did not end until after midnight.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 8, 1899.

/ELECTION RETURNS/

(Summary)

John Altgeld was not elected Mayor of Chicago, although he got 46,000 votes. The candidate of the Socialist Labor party, which stood for municipal ownership, got only 1,100 votes.

The capitalist party, or the Republican flourishes while our Democratic party is demoralized and divided, and the Socialist party, which should help the Democrats, fails and is no party to speak of at all.

Ninety per cent of the Danes voted for Altgeld.

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 11, 1899.

SOCIALISM IN DENMARK

(Summary)

The Danish Social-Democrats started in 1871. At the first Danish Socialist Congress in Copenhagen in 1876, seventy-five delegates were present, who represented fifty-five organizations with 5,500 workers as members. On February 12, 1876, a labor party was formed under the name Socialdemokratisk Forbund (Social-Democratic Union).

[Translator's note: The Social-Democrats or the trade unions have been in power in Denmark since the war, and have put into effect some of the finest social legislation in the world. This information is important in view of the fact that so many Danes came to this country strongly believing in socialism.]



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DANISH

Hejmdal, Aug. 11, 1876.

WFA (ILL) PROJ 30275

[A LECTURE ON COMMUNISM AND SOCIALISM]

Povl Geleff's lecture of last Monday evening gathered about three hundred people into Aurora Turner Hall. Mr. Thorsmark introduced Mr. Geleff to the Singing Society "International", which sang a couple of songs; and Geleff claimed that the paper Skandinavian had been of great help to him in choosing the material for his lecture.

He read an article that Skandinavian had once printed, regarding Socialism and communism as one. He contradicted that idea but said that socialism at the present time is very strong in every part of Europe. He stated that in Denmark ninety nine out of one hundred laborers were for the socialistic doctrine.

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DANISH

Hejmdal, Feb. 27, 1875.

[THE LOCAL SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS]

We are rather surprised to see how the Socialists and Communists talk and criticize the government of Chicago in general. They are always attacking the Relief and Aid Society with the same complaint, that the donations to the needy people are insufficient and are not of much benefit. They made up their minds, at a big mass meeting, that the officers of the Society should be discharged and that the Socialists and Communists should run the relief office. The present leaders of those on relief are dishonest; as we all can see, the whole affair is "red". Nothing came of it. Last Thursday a mass of people were outside the relief station, mostly Communists, but there was no battle.

WPA (L) PROJ. 3027

Revyen (The Review)

[BRYAN DISCOVERS WEAKNESS OF DEMOCRATIC PRESS]
(EDITORIAL)



p.2.....The Hon. Wm. J. Bryan has at last as a result of much deep thinking, came to the conclusion that his failure of election to the presidency, is due to a distressingly weak Democratic Press.

Had he continued his study he might in time, have realized that this same press was weak because it was the organ of a superfluous party; a party having nothing new to offer. In fact, the party platform is nothing but a subdued mummery of the principles of the same **reactionary**, plutocratic interests that the Republican party openly proclaimed. A party buffeted about by wind and wave with neither a substantial aim nor a definite mission, existing by piracy in its own press.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

**1. Voting
as Blocs**

I F 1
I F 5
IV

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 6, 1909.

[DANISH ASPIRANT FOR ALDERMAN]
A Good Man for the Job

The Democrats believe that they will win in the Twenty-seventh Ward at the coming election and, of course, there are many who are seeking the nomination for alderman. So far five men have announced their candidacy for the Democratic nomination.

.....

Mr. Jens N. Hyldahl is one of the candidates for this nomination. He has all the qualifications for being the best man the Democrats can place in the field. He resides at 1385 Monticello Avenue, and owns his home. This is at the south end of the Ward where the retiring alderman also lives, so that geographic reasons ought not stand in the way of Mr. Hyldahl's selection. Without a doubt he is politically the strongest Democrat within the Ward. This was clearly indicated

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I F 5
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- 2 -

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 6, 1909.

at the election two years ago when, in spite of the Republican landslide he ran nine hundred votes ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Hyldahl has been private secretary for three corporation counsels in Chicago, first under Mayor Edgar B. Tolman, then under Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, both Democrats, and finally under the present corporation counsel, Edward J. Brundage, who is a Republican. From this position he resigned to accept a place with the Commonwealth Edison Company. He left this position when he decided to seek the nomination for alderman. In political circles the statement is frequently heard that Mr. Hyldahl is the only politician in Chicago who has no enemy.

Few Scandinavians in Chicago are better known than Mr. Hyldahl. He was born in Denmark....thirty-seven years ago. When he was fourteen years old he came to Chicago, and for the past twelve years he has resided in his house on Monticello Avenue. He has been married for sixteen years and has four children.



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DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 6, 1909.

The Scandinavians of the Ward will do themselves and their district a service by voting for a man like Mr. Hyldahl....



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DANISH

Revyen, (The Review) Jan. 9, 1909.

DANES ORGANIZE TO BACK BEILFUS

p.3.col.1.....At a mass meeting in Schoenhofen's Hall, the Chicago Danes organized a club to boost Alderman Beilfus for City Treasurer. James Heyn was elected secretary of the club and J. C. Hansen, treasurer. The leaders of this group feel that unity of the Danes in Chicago will bring to the notice, of the general public, the voting strength's and policies of this nationalistic group.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30075

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 28, 1907.

KPA (113590) 1977

SOCIALIST CONGRESS

At the International Socialist Congress, recently held in Stuttgart, Mr. Beer, of Austria, acting on behalf of the majority of a commission representing Germans, Austrians, Belgians, Swedes, Danes, Bohemians and Hungarians, presented the following resolution adopted with 212 1/2 votes as against 18 1/2:

"In order to rid themselves of spiritual, political and economic slavery, political and economic fronts are of equal necessity for workers of the world, or in other words; political organization and labor organization are distinct factions of the labor movement, but of equal importance. Either of these organizations is limited in scope and must act independently within its own limits. However, the territory of class struggle is steadily widening and, in order to obtain the desired results, co-operation between the two factions is becoming steadily more necessary.

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 28, 1907.

INPA 111 1 0001 3077

Therefore the worker's struggle will prove the more effective, the better the understanding between political organizations and unionism.

The congress declares hereby that it must, in the interest of the workers of every country, bring about and maintain such understanding between the unions and the political party.

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 12, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PR03 30775

[CONCERNING EUGENE DEBS]

The editor informs us that Debs got 2,000 votes in the 33rd ward, while Parker received 1,750. The editor finds that America and Chicago are getting more civilized.

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IV

DANISH

Skandinaven, Mar. 27, 1903.

REPUBLICAN BUSINESSMEN HOLD POLITICAL MEETING

(Summary)

The Republican businessmen of the Fifteenth Ward held a meeting at their headquarters, 826 West Division Street. Their aim is to push the nomination of Graeme Stewart for Mayor and Bernard Andersen for Alderman. Henry L. Hertz suggested that each of the 1,251 precincts in Chicago select ten businessmen to visit every voter personally and to help free of charge on election day.

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DANISH

Revyen, March 24, 1900.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

/OLAF HANSEN FOR ALDERMAN/

The 16th ward...The Democratic Danes in this ward are working hard for the election of Olaf Hansen as alderman. He has a good record from the time he was West Town Collector in 1890-1891. But the Republican machine is doing all in its power to re-elect their old alderman, Mr. Raymer, who is a Catholic. Even such well known Danes as Henry L. Hertz and Senator Niels Juul are working for his election; that is all their love of Danes and Denmark means during election.

Olaf Hansen might lose the 16th ward, but all Scandinavians in the 15th ward will surely vote for Mr. Hansen.

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 24, 1900.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD



The Democratic Danes in the Sixteenth Ward are working hard for the election of Olaf Hansen as alderman. He has a good record from the time he was West Town Collector in 1890-1891. But the Republican machine is doing all in its power to re-elect its old alderman, Mr. Raymer, who is a Catholic. Even such well-known Danes as Henry L. Hertz and Senator Niels Juul are working for his election; that is all their love of Danes and Denmark means during election.

Olaf Hansen might lose the Sixteenth Ward but all Scandinavians in the Ward will surely vote for Mr. Hansen.

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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 1, 1899.

ALTGELD CERTAIN TO WIN ELECTION AS MAYOR

(Summary)

John P. Altgeld will be the next Mayor of Chicago. The only thing that will stop him is the corrupt city administration under Carter H. Harrison. The third candidate, Zina R. Carter, has already lost every chance of being elected. The fight will be between the two former candidates.

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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 1, 1899.

MR. A. T. JOHNSON RUNNING FOR ALDERMAN

(Summary)



Mr. Alfred T. Johnson is running for alderman of the Fifteenth Ward on the Democratic ticket. He was born in Wisconsin and is a lawyer. He is endorsed by the Municipal Voters' League, and many Danes will surely vote for him.

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DANISH

Revyen, March 25, 1899.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027E

[BOS SEEKS NOMINATION]

From two ads on this page we see that Mr. John N. Bos seeks nomination for alderman from the 14th Ward, and Mr. George B. Johnson for alderman from the 17th Ward. They are both running on the Democratic ticket. This shows the Danish vote was pretty strong in these two Wards.

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DANISH

Revyen, June 11, 1898.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[SCANDINAVIANS IN POLITICS]

An ad tells us the Danish Democratic Union on the South Side is working to get more political jobs for Danes and Swedes in Chicago. On the South Side there are many Danes in the 28th Ward, also in Brighton. In Chicago they are very numerous in Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34.

In this part of town live 35,000 Swedes and 15,000 Danes. But they all feel that they are not getting jobs in proportion to their number. At present these wards are to elect delegates to the four conventions (senate, congress, county and state.) Between ten and twenty-five and alternatives are to be elected from each ward. More than 1,000 jobs are available and the candidates are to be appointed for these jobs at these conventions. The final decision will be at the election of all citizens on November 8th.

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I F 1 (Norwegian)

I F 1 (Swedish)

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 5, 1898.

[SCANDINAVIANS FORM DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE]

(Summary)

About fifty Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes gathered in Jung's Hall last Tuesday to form a central committee for all wards in Chicago where there are Scandinavian voters who voted Democratic in 1896. Officers were elected, and all Scandinavian Democrats were invited to a big meeting on March 8.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revyen, June 19, 1897.

DEMOCRATIC WARD CLUB ELECTION

(Summary)

There is to be an election of officers for the Democratic ward clubs. In the Fourteenth Ward the Danes are requested to vote for Henry Deves and C. A. Clementsen. In the Fifteenth Ward they are to vote for Olaf E. Ray, president, and John W. Murdoch, secretary.

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I F 1 (Norwegian)

I F 1 (Swedish)

IV (Norwegian)

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 6, 1897.

MASS MEETING FOR SCANDINAVIANS

(Summary of Advertisement)

A political mass meeting will be held for all Scandinavians from the Fourteenth Ward. The following will be speakers: Edward C. Colson, Olaf E. Ray Norwegian, and W. T. Mills, all of whom are running for election as alderman.



DANISH

I F 1

I F 1 (Norwegian)

I F 1 (Swedish)

Hejmdal, Feb. 26, 1876.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT AURORA HALL

The Scandinavians called a Republican meeting at Aurora Hall last Saturday. Christensen, the chairman of the committee, explained how necessary it was for the three Scandinavian nationalities to stick together in the political fight. etc.

PPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

I C

I C (Norwegian)

DANISH

Hejmdal, Oct. 24, 1874.

[DANES WILL SHOW THAT THEY ARE NOT PRO-GERMAN
IN POLITICS]

For the last few weeks, politics have been the talk of the day. The Danes and all the Scandinavians are inclined to be Republicans. The Danes have been accused by the Norwegians of being on the German side in politics. It is an unfair statement, and anyone who knows Danish history knows better. When we Danes go to the polls on election day we will show them how badly mistaken the Norwegians are.

I F 1

DANISH

Hejmdal, Oct. 17, 1874.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

Nominations for Alderman, County Commissioners, Coroner, and Sheriffs are now settled to every one's satisfaction. It may be necessary to check up on the candidates for Alderman as some of them are not fit. We Danes so far have been ignored in former political campaigns, but times have changed. In former campaigns other nationalities were running for the different positions, and we were found to remain content with promises which were never kept; hence this movement that Danes should work and vote for candidates of our own nationality only. We do not know for sure which side we are going to take, but it looks like we are going to go the Republican way because of promises they have made, etc. But you can never tell.

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I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

**2. Part Played
by Social and Political Societies**

I F 2
I D 1 a
I F 6
I H

DANISH

Danish Times, Aug. 12, 1927.

THIS TORTURED TRACTION PROBLEM



Once more our worthy city fathers are strenuously engaged in the herculean task of creating better transportation facilities which have been their perennial problem, and has often been debated, investigated, negotiated, junked, and expeted to the cost of \$1,600,000 for a good many more years than most people now living can look back upon. The chairman of the local transportation committee, Alderman McDonough, appears to be a well-meaning champion for the city's interests, and there are others. But what about the ownership radicals, the ancient traction befogger, John Maynard Herlan, and other schemers, with a special ax to grind, not to speak of our leading newspapers, and their followers with ideas and thinking machinery barking back to the days of Yerkes. All of them ready to rush in and wreck the whole

I F 2
I D 1 a
I F 6
I H

- 2 -

DANISH

Danish Times, Aug. 12, 1927.

thing, as was done recently when meritorious propositions presented by the traction interests went on the rocks because some members of the House of Representatives in Springfield became weak-kneed, even if the noise from Chicago represented very little of public sentiment. Bills, undoubtedly, would have been overwhelmingly endorsed by popular vote. With those business-like propositions acted upon in a business-like way, we might **today** have had transfer privileges from the Elevated Lines to Surface transportation, and vice versa. Extensions were started in many directions, and even the digging of the long dreamed of subway. But now when the borough of Brooklyn is just starting work on twenty-five miles of new subways, Chicago must worry along until later without one yard of such transportation, thanks to political buncombe, newspaper hysterics, animosities, and traction thinking, dating back to days when street cars in Chicago were still being moved along by real horsepower.

I F 2
III B 1
III G
I F 4

DANISH

Danish Times, Sept. 17, 1926.

DANISH-AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

The Danish-American Citizens League of Chicago passed the following resolution at their last meeting in Dania Hall:

Whereas, The Scandinavian Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born has organized Scandinavian organizations for the purpose of protesting against the several anti-foreign bills now before Congress, and,

Whereas, We citizens assembled in a body as Members of the Danish-American Citizens League of Chicago, in regular meeting held September 10, 1926, do hereby declare our emphatic protest against these anti-foreign bills; and,

Whereas, The 68th Congress passed a new Immigration Law to take effect July 1, 1927; and,

Whereas, This law will impose a great injustice on the Scandinavian immigration,



I F 2
III B 1
III G
I F 4

- 2 -

DANISH

Danish Times, Sept. 17, 1926.

reducing Denmark from 2,789 to 945; Norway from 6,453 to 2,053; and Sweden from 9,561 to 3,072; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we protest against this new immigration law and request our congressmen and senators to vote for its repeal; and be it further

Resolved, That our Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each congressman from the City of Chicago and to each senator from the State of Illinois,



I F 2

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 16, 1915.

NEW CLUB

Charles Rydberg has organized a new club named "We Can't Stand Thompson Club."



I F 2

II D 2

II B 2 a

I G

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915.

[THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS]

S.S.S. of 1895 or the Scandinavian Socialist Society or 1895, was organized on June 7th, 1895. Its aim is the spread of socialism and help in case of sickness and death. Has 480 members. Meets every Friday night at Humboldt Hall, Talman and North Avenue. Has a library of 1,500 volumes. Secretary Chr. J. Ostergaard, 1938 N. Albany Avenue.

On September 11th the society held a protest meeting against the World Fair.

DANISH

I F 2

I E

I F 2 (Norwegian)

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak,
1914, p. 97.

I F 2 (Swedish)

I E (Norwegian)

I E (Swedish)

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST BRANCHES IN CHICAGO

Skandinavisk Socialist Forbund (The Scandinavian Socialist Association) has the following societies in Chicago:

1. Section No. 1; meets twice a month in Wabansia Hall; Jens Fensted, secretary.
2. Section No. 2; Karl Marx Klubben; meets twice a month in Wabansia Hall; R. Lassen, secretary.
3. Section No. 9; meets twice a month at the office of Sevenska Socialisten, 911 Belmont Avenue; Gideon Edberg, secretary.
4. Section No. 35; Skandinavisk Socialistisk Kvindeforening; meets twice a month at 1924 North California Avenue; Mrs. Emil Bjercke, secretary.

I F 2

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 26, 1912.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

A Danish-American Progressive Club has been formed in Chicago, with State Representative Chas. A. Rydberg as president, and other prominent Danes as officers.

I F 2

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 26, 1912.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Also the Danish Democrats are on their toes. A Danish Democratic club has been organized, counting among its members a number of Danish leaders.

A pro-Wilson meeting was held last Thursday in Orchestra Hall.

I F 2
I F 5

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 28, 1912.

NATIONAL DANISH POLITICAL LEAGUE

A committee has been formed in New York, which will attempt to organize Danes throughout the country into a political unit, for the purpose of gaining recognition and representation for Danish-Americans in the U. S. Congress and other legislative bodies.

If the idea can be materialized, the league will be affiliated with the progressive party, under the name of the Danish Progressive League.

An organizing meeting was held last Friday, at which members of the committee and other prominent Danes enthusiastically pointed out the advantages of such a political organization.

Among the speakers were; V. A. Mortensen, chairman of the committee; Editor Emil Opfer, who is a "part time" Chicagoan, vice-chairman; Librarian Emil Elberling, and Geo. Kirkegaard, civil engineer.



I F 2
I F 5

-2-

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 28, 1912.

Meetings will now be held throughout the country, also in Chicago, which with its large Danish population, is expected to become one of the centers of the movement.



I F 2
IV

DANISH

Levyen, July 20, 1912.

THE CALLING OF US

The presidential campaign's first great Scandinavian meeting will take place **tonight** in Bjorgvin's Hall, Artesian Avenue near North Avenue, under the sponsorship of the S.S.S. of 1895.

Attorney Otto Christensen, Socialistic candidate for congressman from the 7th District, and Frithjof Merenskjold, traveling Norwegian lecturer, will speak.

Enemies as well as friends of Socialism, are welcome.

DANISH

I F 2

I E

I F 2 (Norwegian)

I F 2 (Swedish)

I E (Norwegian)

I E (Swedish)

Revyen, May 8, 1909.

[KARL MARX KLUB CELEBRATES
SECOND ANNIVERSARY]

Skandinavisk Karl Marx Klub (The Scandinavian Karl Club) will celebrate its second anniversary May 11, at Jacobsen's Hall.

30275

I F 2
II B 2 d (1)

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 20, 1906.

WEA ALL PROJ 80271

[THE SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN]

Revyen has started a campaign for contributions to the Socialist Campaign Fund. Three dollars have already been received and sent to State Secretary, James Smith, 163 Randolph Street.

I F 2

I F 2 (Norwegian)

I F 2 (Swedish)

DANISH

Revyen, January 12, 1901.

/DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION ELECTS
NEW OFFICERS/

Scandinavian Democracy of Cook County had a meeting January 5, at which new officers were elected. Peter Thornum, Fourteenth Ward, was elected president; Thor J. Benson, Third Ward, first vice-president; and Anton E. Larsen, Twenty-fifth Ward, secretary.

The new officers will be installed January 24, at 108 N. Randolph Street.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 2
I F 5

II B 2 d (3)

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 6, 1900.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 80275

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The socialists had a great meeting at Central Music Hall on September 29th. The hall was full and many came in vain. Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for president, spoke. The next speaker was Herman C. Perry, the Socialist candidate for governor of Illinois. The third speaker was the first Socialist mayor in United States, John C. Chase of Haverville, Mass. The last and best speaker was Professor George D. Herron. His excellent speech was later translated into Danish and printed in Revyen. Many Danish Socialists were present at the meeting which did not end until after 12 midnight.

I F 2

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 29, 1900.

[THE DANISH-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB]

The Danish-American Democratic Club has just been organized in the Fifteenth Ward. H. Oluf Hansen is president and A. B. Larsen, vice-president. The president of the executive committee is Viggo A. Danielsen.

SEP 30 1900 3215

I F 2

DANISH

I E

I F 2 (Norwegian)

Revyen, June 16, 1900.

I F 2 (Swedish)

I E (Norwegian)

/SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY MEETING/

I E (Swedish)

Scandinavian Section No. 1 of the Socialist Labor party held its semiannual meeting June 7 in Nielsen's Hall, 37th Street and Armour Avenue. N. J. Nielsen was elected president, N. Krogh, secretary, and Thor Mikkelsen, treasurer.

The society has greatly increased in membership during the last six months.

DANISH

I F 2

I E

I F 2 (Norwegian)

I F 2 (Swedish)

I E (Norwegian)

I E (Swedish)

Revyen, May 26, 1900.

SCANDINAVIAN BRANCH OF SOCIALIST LABOR
PARTY MEETS

(Summary)

The Scandinavian Branch of the Socialist Labor party in Englewood held its annual meeting. Mr. A. Akerholm was elected president. Mr. A. Akerholm and A. Rasmussen were elected delegates to the Central Committee. It was decided to have open-air meetings during the summer. P. Horslev, Carl S. Lavdahl, and A. Rasmussen were chosen to be in charge of these meetings.

The society meets the first and third Saturday of every month at Siegel's Hall, at the corner of 63rd and Loomis Streets.

APR 11, 1901, PROI. 30273

I F 2

DANISH

I E

I F 2 (Norwegian)

Revyen, May 19, 1900.

I F 2 (Swedish)

I E (Norwegian)

[SCANDINAVIAN SECTION OF SOCIALIST
LABOR PARTY REORGANIZED]

I E (Swedish)

Section No. 2 of the Socialist Labor Party, on the West Side, has recently been reorganized on an independent basis. Meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday at P. Pedersen's Hall, at the corner of Campbell and West North Avenues.

I F 2

I F 2 (Norwegian)

I F 2 (Swedish)

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 14, 1900.

REDA FILED 30275

[SCANDINAVIAN DEMOCRATIC CLUBS]

At a meeting on March 28 a Scandinavian Democratic club was organized. It was called the Twenty-seventh Ward Scandinavian Democratic Club, and it is connected with The Scandinavian Democracy of Cook County, Illinois.

Mr. K. C. Torkelsen was elected president; J. C. Jensen, vice-president; Erik Ostrum, secretary; and Albert Jorgensen, treasurer and delegate to the central committee.

The Fourth Ward Danish Democratic Club, also affiliated with the same central organization, was organized on April 4. Its officers are A. Olsen, president; Paul Mickelsen, vice-president; L. O. Larsen, secretary; and J. Simonsen, treasurer and delegate.

The Scandinavian Democracy of Cook County already has more than two hundred members. The secretary of this organization is Mr. Thos. J. Benson.

I F 2

III A

I F 2 (Norwegian)

I F 2 (Swedish)

III A (Norwegian)

III A (Swedish)

Revyen, Oct. 29, 1898.

DANISH

VPA (ILL) 810. 9178

POLITICAL SOCIETY OFFERS AID TO THOSE
WHO WISH TO BECOME CITIZENS

(Summary)

Den Skandinaviske Demokratiske Forening of Cook County (The Scandinavian Democratic Society of Cook County) has established its headquarters in Room 16, 161-163 East Randolph Street, and will assist all Scandinavians who have not yet taken out their citizens' paper.

I F 2

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 29, 1898.

WPA (111) PNOJ 20275

[NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS]

"Den Skandinaviske Demokratiske Forening of Cook County" has opened its headquarters in room 16, 161-163 East Randolph Street, and will assist all Scandinavians who have not yet taken out their citizen's papers.

DANISH

I F 2

I F 4

III A

I F 4 (Swedish)

Revyen, June 11, 1898.

[DANES AND SWEDES SHOULD HAVE MORE POLITICAL JOBS]

(Summary of Advertisement)

The Danish Democratic Union on the South Side is working to get more political jobs for Danes and Swedes in Chicago. On the South Side there are many Danes in the Twenty-eighth Ward, and also in Brighton. In Chicago they are very numerous in Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34.

In this part of town live 35,000 Swedes and 15,000 Danes. They all feel that they are not getting jobs in proportion to their number. At present these wards are to elect delegates to the four conventions (senate, congress, county, and state). Between ten and twenty-five delegates and alternates are to be elected from each ward. More than 1,000 jobs are available and the candidates are to be appointed for these jobs at these conventions. The final decision will be at the general election November 8.

I F 2

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 27, 1897.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

THE DANISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB

(Summary)

The Danish Democratic Club is growing rapidly, especially on the South Side among young Danes. It now has 125 members. Its headquarters are at 3650 South State Street.

I F 2

I E

I F 2 (Norwegian)

I F 2 (Swedish)

I E (Norwegian)

I E (Swedish)

Revyen, Mar. 27, 1897.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS

(Summary)

DANISH

WPA 2011-01-01 10:27:5

The Scandinavian Section No. 2 of the Socialist party has elected officers for the year. It meets at Sharpshooters' Hall every first and third Monday in the month. It is now trying to raise money so that it can buy a Socialist flag or banner, like the one Section No. 1 on the South Side already has.

I F 2

DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 13, 1897.

NEW POLITICAL CLUB FORMED ON SOUTH SIDE

(Summary)

On the South Side a new Club was organized. The Danish Democratic Club, which is to work for free silver. Forty-six joined at the first meeting.

I F 2

DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 12, 1896.

WDA (11.1.1901.3027)

THE SCANDINAVIAN DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

During October 1896 a new society was started: "Skandinavisk Demokratisk Fremskridtsforening." (Scandinavian Democratic Progressive Society). It meets twice a month for lectures and discussions. It has fifty members already. It costs only ten cents to join.

I F 2

DANISH

Hejmdal, Feb. 26, 1876.

[SCANDINAVIAN REPUBLICANS MEET]

The Scandinavians called a Republican Meeting at Aurora Hall last Saturday. Christensen, the chairman of the committee, explained how necessary it was for the three Scandinavian nationalities to stick together in the political fight, etc.

Hejmdal, Feb. 27, 1875.

WPA (1) 11 20075

[SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS]

We are rather surprised to see how the Socialists and Communists talk and criticize the government of Chicago in general. They are always attacking the Relief and Aid Societies with the same complaint, that the donations to the needy people are insufficient and are not of much benefit. They made up their minds at a big mass meeting, that the office holders of the Society should be discharged and the Socialists and Communists run the Relief office. At present the leaders of the relief are dishonest, as we all can see, the whole affair is Red. Nothing came of it. Last Thursday a mass of people were outside the Relief Station, mostly Communists, but there was no battle.

I F 2The Chicago Times, Oct. 27, 1874.

DANISH REPUBLICANS.

(Tues. 1:5) A meeting of Danish citizens residing in the Eleventh Ward was held at 104 Milwaukee Avenue for the purpose of organizing a Republican Club. C.W.Woodman was chosen temporary chairman, and Mr. Andrew H.Smith kept the records. Messrs. Harrison, Lurrinson and Howman were elected as the executive committee. Mr. Woodman addressed a few brief remarks to the one hundred voters present.

Mr. Allstross was called upon, and the chairman stated that he suspected the gentleman was an oppositionist, but if he would speak good Republican principles, he might take the floor. Mr. Allstross said he was a "Dansk," and claimed the right to say what he pleased. He started out on a first-class Scandinavian oration, but proved to be too heretical in his views, and the president began to knock the table with his knuckles in order to call the gentlemen to order. But Mr. Allstross would not be put down so easily. He insisted on saying what he had to say, then and there. Then the crowd began to take sides with one party

I F 2

The Chicago Times, Oct. 27, 1874.

and the other, and there seemed to be a right lively chance for a gentle row. The bar-tender came to the rescue, and after bouncing one or two of the more noisy ones, order was restored again. Mr. Allstross subsided.

Mr. C.F.Periolat next took the floor, and made a few remarks about the American flag, proving himself about as successful a speechmaker as a bartender. He assured those present that he had been a Democrat until after the Republican Party came into power, and then he became a Republican. He now honestly hated the Democratic Party. It had no bottom to it.

1. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

3. Programs
and Purposes

I F 3
I E

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 5, 1901.

[SOCIALISM]

The well-known socialist leader, Paul Geleff, who 30 years ago was deported from Denmark for his political activities, has written a letter to Revyen in which he expresses his joy over the fine work the paper is doing in the interest of Socialism and social democracy.

Paul Geleff was at that time owner of a little store at Pueblo and the editor of "The Colorado Investor".

I F 3
I E

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 5, 1901.

WPA (C) 1901

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

In an article in Revyen the editor writes that the paper is interested in Socialism, but that it does not want to join any specific socialistic party.

The paper does not like the Republican party, which it regards as a merely capitalistic party. In 1896 the paper supported the Democrats because it thought that this party would help the workingmen, but the last four years have shown that really there is no difference between the two major parties in American politics; they both stand for the capitalism.

The paper is for reform and it fully understands that much has to happen and many years will pass before the laboring class will get the majority of votes in United States. The paper wants to work for the economic independence of the common people, and any reform that will bring us nearer this goal has the full support of Revyen.

I F 3

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 11, 1899.

WDC (11) PROJ. 30276

[SOCIAL DEMOCRACY]

The editor of Revyen has had printed in Chicago a small pamphlet written by an eager Danish socialist, Gustav Bang, Ph. D. The name of the booklet was: "Why I am a Social Democrat". The pamphlet is to be had from the office by sending ten cents.

I F 3
II B 1

DANISH

Hejmdal, Sept. 22, 1876.

[SCANDINAVIANS DESIRABLE AS CITIZENS]

In one of the American papers we found a statement saying the Danes-Norwegians and Swedes as emigrants are very desirable, they are honest, industrious and willing to be American citizens very quickly. There was a time when we didn't care about politics, but we have opened our eyes and ears. We understand today that we must vote as good citizens. The Republican party was the party we liked at first, but the Scandinavians are better educated, not one sided. The Republicans have been fooling around too much, breaking promises, etc., so the Scandinavians, like the others, have changed.

We are for Tilden, we don't care if he only weighs 120 lbs. and is unmarried, we will vote for the best man, and may he always win.

I F 3

The Chicago Times, Aug. 3, 1874.

SCANDINAVIAN POLITICAL REFORMERS.

Formation of an organization looking to the purification of politics and other worthy ends.

A Scandinavian political organization was formed in Chicago yesterday, under the name of "The Scandinavian Protestant Reform Club of Chicago." Its objects are: 1. By public meetings to discuss the more important political questions of the day. 2. Opposition to political demagogism. 3. Individual liberty. 4. The instruction of its brother citizens of this, their adopted country, as to their duties and rights as citizens of a great and free Republic. 5. To satisfy themselves as to the character of every candidate asking their suffrage more particularly those who ask for their support at the various elections.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence

DANISH

I F 4
I F 5

The Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 13, 1930.

[CHARLES W. WOODMAN'S RECORD]

page 7..... "In 1881 Charles W. Woodman was appointed justice of the peace,
and in 1895 was elected congressman from the Hyde Park district."

DANISH

I F 4
I F 5

The Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 13, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302K

[NIELS JUUL'S RECORD]

page 7 column 1.... "Ni ls Juul was appointed a clerk in the city collector's office in 1892. In 1898 he was elected state senator. Later he was elected member of congress, and served from 1916 to 1920. Afterwards he was United States collector of internal revenue."

DANISH

I F 4

The Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 13, 1930.

[JAMES KATERUP'S RECORD]

WPA (ILL. PROJ.) 30275

page 7 column 1... "In 1891 James Katerup was elected county commissioner.
He has been in the cigar business in Chicago for several years."

I F 4

DANISH

The Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 13, 1930.

[HANS NIELSEN'S RECORD]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027E

page 7.... About 1858-1860 Hans Nielsen was appointed keeper of the public infirmary.

I F 4
IV

DANISH

The Chicago Evening Post, Feb, 13, 1930.

[GEORGE P. HANSEN'S RECORD]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

page 7.... "In 1857 George P. Hansen was inspector of health, and coroner in 1858. He was the first Dane to be elected to office in Chicago."

I F 4

The Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 13, 1930. DANISH

[OLAF HANSEN'S RECORD]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

page 7 column 1..... Olaf Hansen was appointed west town collector in 1878.
In 1902 he was a member of the electoral college, the first Dane to be elected
to that office.

DANISH

I F 4

The Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 13, 1930.

/HAROLD MICHAELSEN'S RECORD/

WPA (ILL) PRG 30275

page 7 column 1...."The first Danish alderman in Chicago was Harold Michaelsen,
who served from 1889 to 1891."

DANISH

I F 4

The Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 13, 1930.

[RECORD OF HERTZ AND HOFFMAN]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

page 7 column 1..... "In 1882 George Hoffman was elected county commissioner, and in the same year Henry L. Hertz, who came to Chicago in 1869, was appointed clerk in the Criminal Court."

I F 4
IV

DANISH

Danish Times, July 22, 1922.

HAVE YOU HEARD

Christian Boeotker, former editor of Revyen, has been appointed Inspector of U. S. Navigation, at the Chicago Municipal Pier.

I F 4
II A 1
IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Apr. 8, 1922.

Major Knud Hartnack has been appointed Federal Medical Adviser in the Veterans Bureau of the eighth district.



I F 4
IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 21, 1922.

Roy Juul, nephew of ex-Senator Niels Juul, is a candidate for nomination for State Senator of thirteenth district.



I F 4
IV

DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 4, 1920.

Congressman Niels Juul is again candidate for nomination for Senator.
He will compete this time with the Lundin-Thompson faction.



I F 4

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 22, 1903.

[CONCERNING JOHN W. HERTS]

WPA 111 111 111

John W. Herts has lost his job as County Court Chief Clerk on account of some factional fights inside the Republican party.

I F 4
I E

DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 12, 1901.

[POLITICS]

At the last presidential election in 1900 the socialist ticket had the following number of voters: Social-Democratic Party .. 94,777 votes, and Social Labor Party (De Leon) .. 33,450; to this figure must be added about 1500 to 2000 more votes which have come in lately.

By way of comparison we might add that in 1896 the socialist vote was in all 36,275.

The Socialist votes for the State of Illinois were in 1896 1,147 votes and in 1900... S.D.P. .. 9,687 .. and S.L.P. .. 1,373.

I F 4

III A

I F 4 (Norwegian)

I F 4 (Swedish)

DANISH

Revyen, June 9, 1900.

[MAYOR AND GOVERNOR DISCRIMINATE AGAINST
SCANDINAVIANS]

Governor Tanner has just re-organized the West Side Park Board. Anton Pedersen, a Norwegian, was dropped as Park Commissioner, and James Jensen, a Dane, was fired as the superintendent of Humboldt Park.

Carter Harrison has kicked almost all Scandinavians out of the service of the City of Chicago, and now it looks as if Governor Tanner were going to do the same to the Scandinavians in the service of the State of Illinois.

James Jensen has been superintendent of Humboldt Park for six years, and is everywhere recognized as an authority on flowers and landscaping.

This is an insult to the Danish colony around Humboldt Park.

DANISH

I F 4

I F 2

I F 5

IV

IV (Swedish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 25, 1899.

THORNUM FOR COMMISSIONER

(Editorial in English)

It is generally believed that a change in the personnel of the civil service commission will take place upon the expiration of the terms of the present commissioners. Robert Lindblom [Swede] has stated repeatedly that he does not desire a re-appointment, and rumors of other changes have been current. Assuming that the mayor will be called upon to fill at least one vacancy by the appointment of a Democrat, the name of Peter J. Thornum [Dane] has been suggested as a fitting choice. Mr. Thornum is a West Sider, which certainly under the circumstances ought to be a strong point in his favor. He is a sturdy Democrat who has ever been ready to fight the battles of his party, never yielding or compromising, always striking straight from the shoulder. He is fearless and aggressively honest at all times, a man of sturdy backbone of the very kind that a civil service commissioner needs. He is the unanimous choice of the Scandinavian Democratic Central Club of Chicago for the position,



I F 4

- 2 -

DANISH

I F 2

I F 5

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 25, 1899.

IV

IV (Swedish) and it may be added that the Scandinavians in general, without regard to party affiliations, would approve of his appointment as a civil service commissioner.

The management of Democratic politics in this bailiwick is not the concern of this paper. But the Skandinaven takes pleasure in testifying to the worth of a fellow citizen than whom no better Democrat is to be found in these parts, and whose character and honesty are valued most highly by those who know him best. Mayor Harrison would make no mistake by appointing Peter Thornum as Robert Lindblom's successor.



I F 4
I J

DANISH

Revyen, April 8, 1899.

[DANES VOTE FOR ALTGELD]

(Summary)

Valgresultat ... John Altgeld was not elected Mayor of Chicago although he got 46,000 votes. The candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, which stood for municipal ownership, got only 1,100 votes.

The paper finds that the capitalist party, or the Republican flourishes while our Democratic is demoralized and divided, and the Socialist party, which should help the Democrats, fails and is no party to speak of at all.

(The editor thinks that 90% of the Danes voted for Altgeld, 9% for Zina Carter and 1% for Carter Harrison.)

I F 4
I F 6

DANISH

Revyen, April 1, 1899.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

The editor of this paper is sure that John F. Altgeld will be the next Mayor of Chicago. The only thing that will stop him is the corrupt city administration under Carter H. Harrison. The third candidate, Zina R. Carter, has already lost every chance of being elected. The fight will be between the two former candidates.

I F 4
IV

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 9, 1898.

[ONLY ONE DANE ELECTED TO OFFICE]

At the election on April 5, 1898, Lauritz Olesen was the Socialist candidate for alderman in the Fourteenth Ward. He got 131 votes, but was not elected.

The only Dane that landed anything was C. W. Larsen, a fish dealer. He was the candidate for county constable on the Democratic South Town Ticket. It is to be hoped that with his constable's star Mr. Larsen will sell more cod and flounder.

I F 4

DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 24, 1897.

[CAPTAIN LARSEN KEEPS POSITION]

(Summary)

The Danish policeman, Captain Larsen, is to remain in his position in spite of being a Republican; he is a very close friend of Carter H. Harrison, the new Mayor of Chicago.

APR 24 1897

I F 4
I F 4 (German)

DANISH

Revyen, April 3, 1897.

DEMOCRATS TURN DOWN SCANDINAVIAN CANDIDATE

(Summary)

E. C. Colson, nominated for alderman by the Scandinavians of the Fourteenth Ward, was rejected by the Democratic Central Committee, because "the Scandinavians do not amount to much, anyhow". Instead the party nominated a German, a Mr. Ziehn. Probably many Danes felt insulted and voted for the Republican candidate.

WPA (11.13.17)

DANISH



I F. 4
II B 2 a (1)

Revyen, Mar. 27, 1897.

/EDITOR OF ARBEJDEREN DEFEATED/

(Summary)

John Glambeck, Editor of Arbejderen, who was running for Mayor of Chicago, was not elected. Carter H. Harrison became Mayor of Chicago that year.

I F 4

DANISH

Revyen, March 13, 1897.

WPA (15-11-1897)

THE DANISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB

On the South Side a new club was organized under the name "The Danish Democratic Club", which is to work for free silver. Forty-six joined at the first meeting.

I F 4

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 31, 1896.

WPA

[BIMETALISM AND POLITICS]

During the political campaign of 1896 Revyen was for silver against gold and it was certain that William Jennings Bryan would be the next President of the United States. In an editorial after the election the Editor called the result "The victory of the plutocrats." See Revyen, Nov. 7, 1896, page 2.

I F 4
I F 1
III A

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Nov. 12, 1892.

THE ITALIAN VOTE

The Italians have nothing to fear. The greatest Italian majority of the whole United States voted Republican. Our fellow citizens have paid a tribute of gratitude to the party which they have loved and respected. If it were entirely up to the Italians, they would vote straight Republican, but our electoral vote had not as yet determined the outcome of an election.

Whose fault is it? It is our own fault. Let us all become American citizens, and in 1896 we will surely have a good quantity of Italian political votes in this town. But above all, if we want to obtain any influence, let us remain always faithful to one party, regardless of whether we win or lose. The Republican Party is the National Party of the United States.

I F 4
I F I

DANISH

Hejmdal, Oct. 17, 1874.

[DANES AND THE ELECTION]

Nominations for aldermen, county commissioners, coroner, and sheriffs are now settled to every one's satisfaction. It may be necessary to check up on the candidates for aldermen, as some of them are not fit.

We Danes have been ignored in former political campaigns, but times have changed. In former campaigns other nationalities were running for the different positions, and we were content with promises which were never kept; hence this movement that Danes should work and vote for candidates of our own nationality only. We do not know for sure which side we are going to take, but probably we shall vote Republican because of the promises they have made. But you never can tell.

I F 4
IV

DANISH

Hejmdal, Apr. 8, 1872.

[THE ELECTION]

The election is over, and more voted than in any previous election. The hoodlums were watched closely. The Danes are happy. Mr. Henry L. Hertz was elected city clerk.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

5. Political Leadership

I F 5



DANISH

Danish Times, Mar. 6, 1931.

POTPOURRI

(Editorial)

It is with a feeling of disgust and pity that the thinking population of America, and Chicago in particular, view the performance of Big Bill, the elephant trainer, and Judge Lyle, the exhibitor of sawed-off shotguns. The disgust reaches its climax when we learn that hundreds of thousands of our so-called intelligent citizens have joined the carnival and nominate a "barker" as the mayor of one of the world's greatest cities. Is it any wonder, then, that we are rapidly becoming the laughing-stock of the rest of the world, the way we lay ourselves open to ridicule? We clearly see demonstrated the prophecy of Frederic Nietzsche, that "there is no sorrier instance in all human destiny than when the mighty of the earth are not also the first men. Then everything becomes false and distorted and monstrous." Poor Nietzsche died insane, yet one cannot help wondering how many of us will escape the same fate, at the rate we are going.

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III F

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III H

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DANISH

Anton Kvist: Fra Lincoln til Hoover, 1930.

GEORG HANSEN

Georg Hansen, born in Odense, Denmark, was the first Danish Consul in Chicago. Before that time the interests of the Danish government were in the hands of the Swedish consul in Chicago.

Georg Hansen worked hard for the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1861; and he was appointed American consul at Helsingør, Denmark shortly after the election.

Just before he left he was present at the organization of Dania or Dana, as it was called to start with. The meeting was held in a cigar-shop on E. Randolph Street.

I F 5
II D 1
IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Aug. 24, 1928.

THEODOR JOSEPHSEN

Theodor Josephsen passed away last Thursday. He was seventy-one years old. He came to America in the late eighties, and became active in politics.

Mayor Harrison appointed him to the city's sewer projects where he stayed for many years. Josephsen was a member of most of the Danish societies here in Chicago.



I F 5
I F 4
IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Dec. 10, 1926.

THEODOR JOSEPHSEN

Today Theodor Josephsen is seventy years old, and is as hale and hearty as ever.

He was born in Randers, Denmark, in 1856. In 1874 he came to America. In 1877 he came to Chicago. In 1890 he was assigned to the City Hall, Bureau of Sewers. He worked under seven mayors: Carter H. Harrison Sr., John P. Hopkins, Carter H. Harrison Jr., Fred Busse, Dunn, William Hale Thompson, and Dever. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention during Harrison's term. He had the honor of placing Oluf H. Hansen as elector, a job that no other Dane has ever had.

He was a member of most of the major societies in the Danish colony.



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I F 4
IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Dec. 10, 1921.

NIELS JUUL, CUSTOMS OFFICER

President Harding has appointed Niels Juul, Chief Collector of Customs.
Another step to the top for Niels.

I F 5
IV

DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 22, 1921.

PARLEY PARKER CHRISTENSEN

Parley Parker Christensen former presidential candidate on the Labor party ticket, in a recent interview stated the following: "In my trip around the world, I found that there are only two real places in the world Odense, Denmark, where I was born, and Chicago, where most of my labor battles were fought."

He was active in the labor movement for many years, and is a beloved, fair, and honest leader.

I F 5
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DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 22, 1921.

HAVE YOU HEARD

Ex-Congressman Juul gave a speech in Danish, the first in fifteen years.
He has not forgotten his mother tongue.

I F 5

I K

IV

DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 22, 1919.

[PROMINENT DANISH WOMAN FOR ALDERMAN]

Mrs. Ida Fursman, president of Chicago Teachers Federation, has been nominated as the Labor Party's candidate for Alderman in 27th Ward.

I F 5
IV

DANISH

Scandia, Aug. 24, 1918.

WHY REPLACE A LOYAL CONGRESSMAN?

In less than ten days from now Congress will reconvene with business on hand of more importance than any since the Civil War. Every loyal member of experience will be of valuable service to his countrymen. The heart of America is one today. Party differences have been submerged in the national crisis as they have never been in our history--the Civil War and the American Revolution not excepted. "Well done, good and faithful servant," is more the prevailing sentiment than the question, Is he Democrat or Republican? The candidate for high office today stands not only, if at all, on party loyalty; he stands on American loyalty.

That Niels Juul has performed his duty on every question appertaining to the affairs of the nation is not to be denied. He has not completed his first term /in office/, but he has made his splendid individuality and devotion felt on every occasion when conscientious and fearless expression was required. Not only has he had the interests of his constituents at heart, but he

Scandia, Aug. 24, 1918.

has been inspired in his speech and in his voting in the lower house of Congress by his zeal for the welfare of the people of the United States as a whole.

Mr. Juul goes back to these councils with the single conscientious desire and purpose of fearlessly doing his best, unhampered by what is happening here at home in the Seventh Congressional District, where he has announced his candidacy for re-election. He has done his duty; he will continue to do it despite anything that may happen to his political career and his fortune.

Scandia, Aug. 24, 1918.

NIELS JUUL

What is the duty of his fellow citizens?

Is it their duty to stand by the present efficient incumbent of the seat in Congress now so ably filled and to see that his nomination next month be made a certainty? Or is it their duty to listen to every self-seeking politician who, for one personal ambition or another, feels impelled to cry "Change!" and to try to secure the nomination that by every rule of right, equity, and justice should be Niels Juul's?

It ought to be clear that the duty of every fair-minded citizen is to come out in the open and not only declare himself but put forth every effort to assure the nomination of Niels Juul on September 11, the day of the primaries.

It is only fair that Mr. Juul should receive the opportunity of going back to his labors--and oh, how few but the initiated know how arduous are the labors of

Scandia, Aug. 24, 1918.

every member of Congress today!--relieved of all care as to his political future.

On the other hand, while this Congressman is preoccupied with momentous questions of state, is it fair that every politician who lusts for office should be permitted, unhampered by the presence of the man at Washington, to conduct his specious campaign against the candidate whose duties require him to renounce the presentation of his claims for a second term--a term which with his experience gained in the first will necessarily be far better and more efficient?

American patriotism demands the re-election of men of the caliber of Niels Juul. Will the patriotism of the electorate of the Seventh Congressional District of the State of Illinois rise to the demand?

It was the greatest Illinoisan who said, "Don't swap horses when crossing a stream". This homely truism still stands, more important and impressive now than when it was uttered, more than half a century ago.

No great business establishment but heeds the warning uttered by Lincoln. No

Scandia, Aug. 24, 1918.

commercial institution in a period of stress would think of losing the services of a tried and efficient employee for the simple reason that some other fellow felt impelled to seek the job. Why, at this time, in an era surcharged with questions of the highest importance to our national existence, when experience and capability, more than at any other period, are needed in our councils, should any voter with the good of his country at heart even dream of making a needless, foolish, and dangerous change, or of substituting ward politics for the highest statesmanship?

To quote again the immortal Lincoln, from a speech made before his first election:

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."

I F 5
I F 4
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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 13, 1918.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Laurits Olesen, was defeated in the aldermanic elections in the Fourteenth Ward, but C. W. Larsen was elected County Constable.



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I F 4
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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 2, 1918.

HAVE YOU HEARD

Christian Hede, business agent for the Cement Finishers' Union, won the nomination as the Democratic candidate for alderman of the Thirty-third Ward.



Scandia, Mar. 2, 1918.

NIELS JUUL

We all know that Congressman Niels Juul has been the father of much worthwhile legislation, and that he is a real friend of the people. The Congressman recently made a speech in the House of Representatives that, we think, was outstanding. We feel that his constituents should know what he really attempts to do for them. So we will, from time to time, print his speeches. His speech of January 24 follows:

The House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9054) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

Mr. Juul: "Mr. Chairman, some years ago as a member of a senatorial committee in my state, I visited the State University at Champaign and Urbana. Among the interesting things shown to the senators were certain machines for testing the resisting powers of wood and metal.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1918.

"I remember certain machines for testing timber: an upright piece of wood several feet long and probably six inches square was placed in this machine and pressure was applied. Over the machine was an indicator like a steam gauge, that recorded hundreds and thousands of pounds of pressure applied to the wood by the machine. I believe that finally, under ever so many thousand pounds of pressure, the fiber in the wood gave way and, **technically** speaking, it failed. The test had shown the number of thousands of pounds that that particular kind of wood could stand.

"Under the Constitution and laws of the United States it was contemplated that the enormous pressure that this World War is forcing upon the Congress was to be divided in approximately 434 parts, each part or unit of the House to stand at least a share of it, so that no single man should go to pieces or fail, either physically or mentally, trying to stand up under the strain all alone or by himself. (Laughter.)

"But by virtue of some system probably vogue for many years, before I and

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1918.

many of the gentlemen came here, it seems that the burden of the Government unjustly rests upon a very few gentlemen. I am now judging the situation by reading the Congressional Record, where I find that one gentleman addressed the House and had his name printed in the Record 118 times on a single day." (Laughter.)

Mr. Garret of Tennessee: "Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?"

Mr. Juul: "Oh, I will be through in half a minute."

Mr. Garrett of Tennessee: "Does the gentleman think it is entirely fair to make these remarks in the absence of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Stafford)?"

Mr. Juul: "I have mentioned no names. I want to say to the gentleman that once we had a police official out in Chicago who called the policemen together one morning in the squad room and said, 'I am not going to mention any names, but if Sorenson don't stop drinking, some policeman is going to

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1918.

lose his star.' (Laughter.)

"The question that is naturally agitating my mind is whether the one man, or the few men, having to stand the enormous strain has failed under it, or whether the four hundred and thirty-odd gentlemen have failed under the strain of watching the few gentlemen fail under the system of placing this enormous burden upon the shoulders of a dozen men. As a failure, it is best illustrated by the fact that the great number of men in the House have become so tender-hearted that the moment the grind starts and a few gentlemen start in addressing the House, thereby assuming all the burdens, all the rest of the members desert the hall and walk out of the building. (Laughter.) Did I say walk? No, I was mistaken; they do not walk out, they run out; and it is necessary to ring a bell three times to bring them back. And when they do come back and find that the same four or five gentlemen are still under pressure trying to carry the burden that 433 men should divide and carry, these four hundred-odd men immediately, when they have responded to their names, feel so badly that as soon as they have answered 'Here' to the call of their names, they again run out, feeling that things are being attended to so much

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1918.

better than they could possibly attend to them. (Laughter.)

"If one of the gentlemen who has come over to respond to his name should for a moment forget himself and ask for permission to help carry the burden and watch the indicator, helping the few gentlemen to stand the strain, he is immediately jumped on, sat on, and squelched, and in unmistakable manner informed that the proper place for the four hundred-odd gentlemen is over in the House office building addressing envelopes and mailing seeds to their constituents in the rural districts. (Laughter.)

"It is the hopeless situation created which compels the four hundred-odd gentlemen to come over and watch the indicator over the machine that is squeezing both the physical and mental life out of the half-dozen gentlemen that have succeeded in emptying the Hall of Congress so the average business is being transacted with about thirty gentlemen present. Count them now!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1918.

"And to my mind the indicator is pointing out that one hundred times a day for one gentleman, no matter what his attainments, is too much of a physical or mental strain, both for the gentleman who is to be under the terrific pressure and also for the four hundred-odd gentlemen who have to watch him to the point of breaking or failure. And let us be fair with one another. What would happen to a manager if he was running the biggest and best show on earth if he would send his star performer out to address the audience 118 times in a single evening? His show would 'bust,' that is all. (Laughter.)

"When all other means have failed to drive the members away from the debates and back to the House office building, the following may be tried successfully, and was tried the other day: A gentleman, not of the select few, had the audacity to attempt to participate in the debate and he was squelched by one of the select gentlemen in this manner: 'Has not the gentleman illustrated the fact that a little learning is sometimes a very dangerous thing?'

"In other words, a colleague on the floor is willing to hold up a brother

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1918.

member as ignorant in order to take the pep and grit out of him and thus prevent him from ever coming back; and the gentleman who used the floor over a hundred times in a single day rises and objects to another member having a few minutes of the House's time.

"Verily, advertising is a good thing; and verily, verily, I say unto you that he who bloweth not his own horn, his horn, it shall be bloweth. But is there not such a thing as blowing a horn a little too often? (Laughter.)

"Gentlemen, I want to say this: I have come on this floor and I have meant to participate. I have meant to work, I never was a shirker. I was the chairman on the judiciary in the senate of my state for a number of years, and I worked night and day; but I tell you it is mighty humiliating and awfully hard for all the new people to come in and be sat on and made to feel they are not wanted. I do not mean to say that is the intencion of anybody to make any gentleman walk out of the hall with that feeling in his heart; but I want to tell you that I have done it time and time again when I have seen the younger members

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1918.

stand up here only to have somebody sit on them because the older members knew the ins and outs of business and the younger ones did not. I want to conclude by saying that you gentlemen who sit here and transact business every day are putting an entirely wrong gauge on the other fellows by thinking they are ignorant because they are silent." (Applause.)

Mr. Leva: "Mr. Chairman, I regret very much that the gentlemen to whom the speech seems to appeal are not present, but I hope they will read it in the Record tomorrow."

Mr. Juul: "I want to say to the gentleman that I have not mentioned any names. I wanted particularly to refrain from doing so."

WPA (111) PRO1 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, Feb. 23, 1918.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

The Danish-born lawyer J. Walter Nielsen, aspires to the nomination, on the Republican ticket, of alderman of the Thirty-third Ward, and Christ Hede hopes to become the Democratic standard-bearer at the primary election, Tuesday, February 26.

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I F 4
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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 24, 1917.

AN AFFAIR FOR HENRY HERTZ

Henry L. Hertz has now reached three score and ten. On this occasion, a group of friends and admirers of the grand old man, gave an affair at the Atlantic Hotel, which lasted two whole days, November 18 and 19. Over one hundred persons were present, in fact, as many as there was room for, in the banquet hall on the mezzanine floor. Guests from New York were, Consul-General Bech, and Director Halvor Jacobsen, who was expected later.

For some unknown reason all the men wore red ties, another of Hertz weaknesses was his eternal remark "Kraft knalde mig" (May virtue smack me), which was painted in large letters on the wall.

The meal, to the sweet music of J. P. Jensen's orchestra, was served at small, individual tables, and was really very elegant. The program offered many "Flnesser" (delicacies), and began with a well-arranged menu, a whole gastronomic encyclopedia, that had been arranged by Franck-Philipson. The czar of the evening, Dr. Max Henius, as usual was very witty at the expense of the



I F 5
III H
I F 4
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- 2 -

DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 24, 1917.

guest of honor, who almost lost his voice as a result of this.

Congressman Niels Juul, who talked about Henry L. Hertz and the United States, told many humorous incidents about Hertz breaking into politics, and brought him out as a political leader of merit, and as an example of the emigrant's opportunity here in America. Long live Hertz and the United States!

Consul-General Beck spoke about our friend Hertz, and Director Carl Antonsen talked about Hertz and Denmark. He told about meeting Hertz fifty years ago on Milwaukee avenue when Hertz was wearing a student's cap and riding boots. He also said that Hertz always had one foot in Denmark and the other in the United States. The Herald, in its article, gave the honor of Antonsen's speech to Consul Falkesjerne.

The committee then asked Hertz to speak about his best friend, and he gave



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III H
I F 4
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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 24, 1917.

a tribute to his wife, who in return sang a song written by Franck-Philipson.

A number of telegrams were received and read, from America, Canada, and Denmark.

Hertz was presented at the banquet with a likeness of himself hammered out of copper by the artist L. Dorge.



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DANISH

Revyen, June 30, 1917.

BANQUET FOR "SECURITY HANSEN"

A committee of Danes has arranged an affair in honor of our countryman J. C. Hansen, president of the Security Bank, and recent appointee of Governor Lowden, as Park Commissioner.



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DANISH

Revyen, Dec. 9, 1916.

NIELS JUUL

(Editorial)

Here is a man whose name should have made him notable in the House of Representatives, under any circumstances. He is particularly worthy of note in view of the fact that he supplants as representative of the Seventh Illinois District, Frank Buchanan, the Democrat whose activities in connection with the notoriously misnamed Labors National Peace Council, are only too well remembered. Hail to Niels Juul. He is promoted from the Illinois State Senate to the United States Congress under peculiarly happy circumstances.



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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 18, 1916.

NILS JUUL

(Editorial)



In the seventh district, the mere defeat of the incumbent Frank Buchanan, would properly be hailed by discriminating persons as a great improvement in the delegation. His attitude of unreasonable opposition to military and naval defensive measures, coupled with his indictment for activities in connection with the Labor Peace Council, an alleged pro-German propagandist body, gives a proper estimate of his general capacity as a public man. But when to his defeat is added the selection as his successor of a man of real experience in public affairs and one who has the confidence of sound and sober citizens, the improvement is even greater. Such a citizen of such promising congressional material is Nils Juul, for years the "dean of the State of Illinois."

Scandia, Oct. 28, 1916.

NIELS JUUL

Do you know that Niels Juul has the longest and cleanest record of all the public officers of Illinois, and that he has fathered more acts of the legislature (and all good) than any other man who ever sat in that body?

That he was chairman of the judiciary committee of the State senate, and that as a member of the senate, he was responsible for the Juul law which compels the scaling down of taxes? He worked hard for the Torrens system and fathered the bill which protects girls from pandering. He has done as much for labor as any other member, and he has been indorsed by labor in general.

Niels Juul came to Chicago thirty-six years ago. He was State Senator for sixteen years. He has been national president of the United Scandinavian Singers of America.

I F 5
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DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 21, 1916.

NIELS JUUL IN FILM

"The Little Girl Next Door," a film that was the result of the vice commission's investigation, shows the white slave trade. Lo, and behold, we find our Senator Niels Juul in the picture. How come?

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I F 4

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 19, 1916.

MADSEN'S RECORD

We quote the endorsement of the Illinois State Federation of Labor:

"Madsen is on the job morning, noon, and night. He instinctively knows labor's need, and just as certain as you vote to return him just as certain you can be that your trust will not be betrayed.

"He has proved himself to be a staunch defender of public rights and has made a splendid record that will stand the closest scrutiny.

"During his term of office he has been a conscientious student of legislative affairs and few men in the State Legislature are better informed on matters that come before that body for consideration.

"Regardless of party Mr. Madsen should be supported by all the voters in the



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DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 19, 1916.

Twenty-third District. You can depend upon him to support legislation that has merit and that is in the interest of good government in Illinois."



I F 5
I F 4
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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 15, 1916.

THE ELECTION

Lauritz P. Hwass was elected West Park Commissioner; Nils Juul was elected Republican Committeeman of the 15th Ward; Mrs. Dorothy Marie Madsen, wife of the socialist Representative Christian M. Madsen, was elected Socialist Committeeman of the 15th Ward.



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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916.

/HENRY L. HERTZ/

Henry L. Hertz, Republican politician, born in Copenhagen, Denmark, November 19, 1847. Student from Metropolitanskolen 1866. Cand. phil. (PH.B) 1867. Came to Chicago in 1869. Clerk in the Office of Recorder of Deeds for 6 years. Elected Town Clerk of West Chicago 1876; Clerk in Criminal Court for 7 years. Elected Coroner in 1884 and re-elected in 1888. Elected State Treasurer of Illinois 1896. Director of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District 1901-1910. Now president of U.S. Audit Company Public Accountants.

(Mr. Henry Hertz died in 1926) J.E.

I F 5

DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1916.

[CHARLES J. RYBERG]

Charles J. Ryberg was born May 24, 1858 in Copenhagen, Denmark. He was for several years member of Illinois legislature. Has been very active in all Danish affairs.

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DANISH

Revyen, June 19, 1915.

HOME RULE

State Representative Christian Madsen says the following regarding the defeating of the Chicago Home Rule Bill:

"As the session of the State Legislature is nearing adjournment it becomes more and more apparent that very few, if any, measures for the benefit of the working people of this State will be enacted into laws.

Practically every labor measure that might have had a fighting chance of passing in the Senate has been defeated in the House, and it seems reasonably certain that the few measures that may pass in the House will be defeated in the Senate.

There was never a more striking example of the utter disregard for the welfare of the workers by legislative bodies, elected presumably to represent these same workers, than that furnished by the Forty-Ninth General Assembly of the Senate of Illinois.



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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 24, 1915.

[CARTER H. HARRISON]

(Editorial)

Carter H. Harrison has suddenly discovered that it would be a good idea if Chicago owned her public utilities. It is too bad that he did not discover this twelve years ago, while he was the mayor of Chicago and had the opportunity to do this. He reminds us of a certain Teddy Roosevelt, who just as soon as he was through as president, started out to be the world's greatest reformer: fighting the trusts and rich malefactors that he had never worried about while he had the chance to really do something about it.



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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 10, 1915.

[POLITICS IN CHICAGO]

(Editorial)

There must be very few thinking voters in some of Chicago's Wards to elect Seymor Steadman for Mayor, but there must be many of them in the Fifteenth and Twenty-seventh Wards, where Socialists were elected. William E. Rodriguez in the Fifteenth Ward and John C. Kennedy in the Twenty-seventh Ward, with a majority of four thousand votes. At any rate, there is new blood in the city council.



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DANISH

De Forenede Staters Danske Almanak, 1915.

[JENS HYLDAHL]

Jens Hyldeahl, former alderman in Chicago, died in 1914. He was born at Vestervig, Denmark, and has been in America for twenty-eight years. He was alderman for the 27th ward.

I F 5
IV

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 31, 1914.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR ENDORSEMENT

The Chicago Federation of Labor endorses Christian M. Madsen in the following words:

"A working man in the right place; is considerate, just, and true; was a member of the labor committee, and has worked hard to have all labor bills brought before the committee. A forceful debater, and a level-headed man. Should be returned and others of like qualities with him."

Madsen is also endorsed by the Legislative Voters League.

Otto Christensen, Socialist candidate for Senator of the twenty-fifth district, is endorsed also.



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DANISH



Revyen, Oct. 24, 1914.

RE-ELECTION ASSURED

Christian M. Ladsen will no doubt be re-elected Socialist representative of the twenty-third district.

For Congress in 1912, Christensen received 9,168 votes in the twenty-fifth district, Nils Juul Republican candidate received 7,473.

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DANISH

Revyen, June 27, 1914.

[THEODORE ROOSEVELT]

(Editorial)

Theodore Roosevelt angles for the presidential election. Well, he probably will be re-elected. "Big Mounter" Roosevelt may be re-elected, he has the "gift of gab."



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I F 4
IV

DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 2, 1913.

A DANE ON THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

(Summary)

Last Wednesday, Dr. P. C. Clemensen, the well-known Danish physician on the South Side, was appointed to the Board of Education by Mayor Harrison.

Dr. Clemensen came from Denmark with his parents while he was a boy, he obtained his medical education here, and now enjoys a large practice on the South Side, where his home and office are located at Evans Avenue and 62nd Street.

While a Norwegian has been on the Board of Education for a long time, Doctor Clemensen is the first Dane to be so honored.

Sometime ago, Dr. M. Henius, was appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Public Library, and these two appointments are pleasing signs of the prestige which our group enjoys among Chicago's leaders.



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DANISH

Revyen, May 31, 1913.

TARIFF MENDING

(Editorial)

We are almost forced to admire President Wilson for the consistency and undiminished fervor with which he continues to advocate tariff reduction. Thus in a recent article:

"The steel schedule, I dare say, is rather satisfactory to those who manufacture steel, but is it satisfactory to those who make the steel with their own tired hands? Don't you know that there are mills in which men are made to work seven days in the week for twelve hours a day, and in the 365 weary days of the year can't make enough to pay their bills? And this in one of the giants among our industries, one of the undertakings which have thriven to gigantic size upon this very system."

This is powerful talking and sounds good, but unfortunately our academic

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DANISH

Revyen, May 31, 1913.

President does not tell us how and why a reduction of the tariff on steel products not only is going to cause a reduction in the price of these products but also shorter working hours and higher wages for the workers, and, on top of that, make room for the small manufacturers which the "giants" have put out of business.

Theories and beautiful ideals make good conversation, but actual facts and practical reality are more important, and there will be no effective cure of our economic ills until all unjust taxes are abolished, and the state derives its income solely from taxes on estates and income.



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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 18, 1913.

NEW LEGAL FIRM

Although Attorney Niels Juul, our well-known countryman, has still two years to serve as a member of the Illinois Senate, he contemplates dedicating a part of his time to practicing law. Senator Juul has served as chairman of the committee on Judiciary in the Senate for a number of years.

He is now entering into a partnership with his son, Herbert V. Juul, who graduated two years ago. Ray L. Juul, a nephew of Niels Juul, will also be a partner in the law firm. The name and address of the firm will be Juul & Juul, Attorneys and Counsellors. Suite 916, 19 South La Salle Street, Chicago.

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DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 26, 1912.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Our countryman Jacob A. Riis arrived in Chicago last Thursday to campaign for his friend Roosevelt. He spoke at two meetings.

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DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 19, 1912.

ROOSEVELT'S MISSION

(Editorial)

Whether Roosevelt's radical agitation since he was turned down by his own party, will have an accelerating or a retarding effect on the Socialistic movement, is anybody's guess. Some observers are of the opinion that he is unwittingly preparing the political soil for the Socialistic seed, while others see in him a false prophet whose mission it is to draw the people farther and deeper into the capitalistic quicksand and away from the promised land of Socialism.

Regardless of the ultimate effect which his propaganda will have on our party's future, we consider it certain that Roosevelt's performance as a "radical" will deceive a great number of "liberals" who are disgusted with

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DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 19, 1912.

the record of the old parties, and divert their votes from the Social-Democratic ticket.

In reality, being deprived of such votes is no calamity for the party, which at its present stage of development is better off by receiving only those votes that reflect real Socialistic opinion and tradition.

The immediate and more important result of the third party movement and Roosevelts candidacy will probably be the election of Wilson as the next president of the United States, thus giving the Democratic party, which lately has been considered doomed to a slow but sure death, a new lease on life for a shorter or longer time. No matter what happens to the Republicans and the "Bull-Moosers" at the coming election, for some time to come there will be two, possibly three, parties, frantically trying to keep the capitalistic mill going and to stem the Socialistic tide, which has steadily gained momentum during the last decade, when a feeble

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DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 19, 1912.

and demoralized Democratic party has fought a losing battle against the reactionary Republicans in national politics.

If Roosevelt now can revive the Democratic corpse and thus save a situation which is becoming increasingly dangerous for the capitalistic moguls, the large sums of money that are now being spent on him may truly be said to be a good investment from their point of view. Perkins and Company undoubtedly know what they are doing when they engage the greatest attraction of the political circus, the roaring lion, to perform for the voters.

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 28, 1912.

DANISH POLITICAL NEWS

(Editorial)

"National Danish Political League" is the heading of a news item from New York, carried in this issue of Revyen.

We believe that "Danish Political Fata Morgana," would be a more suitable name for the proposed organization, inasmuch, as the project is to be promoted on the basis of the program of the Progressive party; that is, Roosevelt's program, which is now claimed to be partly Socialistic.

Danish Social-Democrats can hardly have any confidence in the political adventurer Roosevelt, who during his seven, and one-half years in the White House served the capitalistic interests to the best of his ability, and who is now being backed by the smart "trustmaker," Perkins.

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 28, 1912.

How can any Social-Democrat imagine that even a small part of the Socialistic program will be realized through Roosevelt, who in his "Outlook," pointed out "the deadening influence of Socialism," shortly before Perkins and Co., decided to use him as a bait for "radical" voters?

He may catch a lot of suckers, but they will not be Socialists. Our program and our cause are better served by our loyal and tested leaders, Debs and Seidel.



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DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 10, 1912.

THE LION IS COMING

(Editorial)

Theodore Roosevelt, acclaimed by many people, is now violently attacking the Republican party and the "bosses", from whom, only a few weeks ago, he would gladly have accepted the Presidential nomination. If it had been offered him there would have been nothing wrong with the party and its corrupt leaders, just as there was nothing wrong with Taft as long as he presented no obstacle for Roosevelt's plans, and just as there is nothing wrong with the trusts and capitalists, who are for him, and who are contributing to his campaign fund.

He is an unadulterated demagogue, for whom any means are justified as long as it serves his purpose of obtaining power for himself and his clique. Thus he is now blowing the radical trumpet, in order to exploit



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DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 10, 1912.

the peoples' dissatisfaction with prevailing conditions in our public life, but at the same time, just as he did when he was President, he is very careful not to do or say anything which may endanger the capitalistic interests, at present or in the future. He is what he always was, the crack, thundering lion in Morgan and Company's political circus.

The irony of it all is that in this campaign, not the lion, but the peaceful, ruminant cow is symbolizing the latter and his party.

The danger about Roosevelt is that as a paranoiac, and suffering from delusions of grandeur as he does, he plays his role, as a thundering lion, with such violent intensity that he is liable to impress and dupe the unthinking elements in the nation. His chances in this campaign depend entirely on the extent of the voters' political naivety, and their ability to resist demagogic platitudes and oratory.



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DANISH

Revyen, June 1, 1912.

EDITORIAL

Poor President Taft has been slipping lately. This kindly man is no match for Roosevelt. The latter is the thundering lion of the political circus, while Taft is the thundering cow who, when once asked what a poor unemployed fellow could do to better his lot, replied: "God knows."

Were the same question asked of Roosevelt, he would undoubtedly, without batting an eye, answer that he would take care of the unemployed in no time, if he were only given a chance to get at the unscrupulous politicians and wicked big bankers who exploit the poor people.

In answering the question, he would employ such brilliant logic and overwhelming oratory that the poor unemployed devil could forget his misery for sheer Rooseveltian enthusiasm; unless he happened to be a socialist, as the latter finds it difficult to swallow Roosevelt's radicalism in view of his political servitude to the country's mightiest capitalist monster, J. P.



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D. J. TISH

Revyen, June 1, 1912.

Morgan and Co., and also in view of his record during two previous terms as President.

However, it looks as if he will be able to dupe a sufficient number of people with his crushing oratory so that he will be both nominated and elected as the best trained thundering lion the capitalists have at their disposal at the present time.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 7, 1912.

NIELS JUUL [DANISH CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS]

State Senator Niels Juul is the Republican candidate for Congress from the Seventh Congressional District. Niels Juul was born in Denmark.

.....

He was elected to the Senate of Illinois in 1898, and was re-elected in 1902. His name is associated with some of the most important legislation that has been passed in Illinois. The law on the statute books known as the Juul Law was the measure that changed and improved the Torrence Law..... He was also the father of legislation designed for the protection of girls and young women.

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 13, 1912.

[C. N. MADSEN NOMINATED FOR ALDERMAN]

Have you heard that C. N. Madsen has been nominated
as the Socialist party's candidate for alderman in
the 15th ward.?

APR 11 1912 3:27 PM

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 6, 1912.

CHICAGO

p.2. In its new year issue Inter Ocean presents a number of articles, supplemented by pictures, about men prominent in the public life of Chicago, among whom we also find our countryman, Senator Niels Juul. In spite of the fact that we are his political opponents, we have the highest regard for Mr. Juul, due to his outstanding ability, absolute honesty and genuine Danish spirit and sentiment. To quote the Inter Ocean:

Being author of the famous Juul bill, which so deeply concerns Chicago property owners, would alone be enough to distinguish one legislator from hundreds of others, but Niels Juul State Senator from the 23rd district, and assistant attorney for the Sanitary Board, has added other accomplishments to sustain his claim to distinction. Probably no man has made himself a more prominent figure in Illinois legislation in the last decade than this Chicago attorney. Along with the anti-children's crime law and the woman's guardianship law the Juul measure has done much to place Illinois on a favorable basis as compared

Revyen, Jan. 6, 1912.

with other progressive states.

Mr. Juul came to Chicago thirty-one years ago, while not in his teens, from Denmark, where he was born. He at once took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1898. The caliber of his legal mind was soon shown, and he was made assistant attorney for the Sanitary Board, which position he still holds. In 1899 he went in for politics, and was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket. He was reelected in 1902, 1904 and again in 1910.

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 6, 1912.

ADOLPH CHRISTENSEN

Have you heard that Mr. Adolph Christensen has been nominated as candidate for State Senator from the Twenty-fifth District on the Socialist party's ticket?

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DANISH

Revyen, July 22, 1911.

/DR. MAX HENIUS HONORED/

Have you heard that Dr. Max Henius has been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of The Chicago Public Library, by Major Harrison?

MPA 411.3 PROJ 22/10

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 5, 1910.

[TWO DANES NOMINATED FOR OFFICE ON SOCIALIST TICKET]

November 8 will be an important election day. The Danish Socialists have nominated two Danes for office, Lauritz Olesen for Treasurer of Cook County, and C. M. Madsen as Representative for the Twenty-third District.

Lauritz Olesen was born in Samso, Denmark, in 1855. He joined the Socialist party in Aarhus in 1881. In 1887 he came to Chicago, where he started a wagon and truck factory in 1897. He is a fine man to work for.

C. M. Madsen was born in Thy in 1869 and came to Chicago when he was very young. He has taken an active part in the Danish young people's work. He is a painter by trade and belongs to the Painters' Union No. 194. He is a member of the Socialist county committee and of the executive committee, and is a leader in the Thirty-fifth Ward. He is likewise the co-editor of the local paper, The Next Step. He has good support in his wife, Dorothea Marie Madsen, who is the Socialist candidate for County Superintendent of Schools.

1910-11-10 PROJ. 10079

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DANISH

Revyen, June 25, 1910.

[HENRY L. HERTZ]

Henry L. Hertz by request has resigned as Internal Revenue Collector, a position he has had for more than nine years.

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DANISHRevyen, May 29, 1909.[SCANDINAVIANS IN POLITICS]

Henry L. Hertz does not like the political earthquake that occurred May 26, when Wm. Lorimer was elected United States senator. The Irishman and Mr. Hertz had been good friends; they belong to the same party, the Republican, but recently they became foes. Mr. Hertz, for many years has been Internal Revenue Collector. There is little doubt that he will soon lose his job. We hope that when he retires, without pension, Mr. Hertz will have more time to devote to the interests of the Danish colony in Chicago.

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DANISH

Revyen, (The Review) Feb. 20, 1909.

JENS JENSEN RESIGNS

p.3.col.2.....Jens Jensen, who for the past four years has held the position as Superintendent of the Chicago West Side Parks System has resigned. His action was brought about by the antagonistic attitude of Park Board members due to Mr. Jensen's determined refusal to "play ball" and make the parks a political foot ball and dumping ground. Were it not for Mr. Jensen's popularity he would have been taken out of office long ago. But he struggled valiantly on until he had completed a number of plans including the landscape architectural plans for Humboldt Park.

He will, however, still be connected with the Park Board as "Consulting Landscape Engineer" at a salary of \$2400.00 per year with the **privilege** of engaging in outside activities at will. For example, he has designed two parks for Racine, Wis., and other projects.

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 30, 1907.

DANISH POLITICAL CANDIDATES

There is encouraging evidence of Danish representation in the Socialist movement in Chicago. There are no less than three Danish candidates for aldermen on the Socialist ticket. Mr. Louis Dalgaard, business manager of the Chicago Daily Socialist, is running for alderman in the Third Ward. Mr. Charles Knudsen is a candidate in the Eighth Ward in South Chicago. Tailor Adolph Christensen is a candidate in the Twenty-eighth Ward. The last-mentioned ward has more Scandinavian votes than any other ward in Chicago, and Mr. Christensen, who is a good party member and respected citizen, has campaigned eagerly. His two young boys have organized a drum and bugle band to parade the streets and announce the Socialist meetings. It is, therefore, to be expected that Christensen will make a good showing. The Republicans who otherwise dominate the ward have split, and it is not entirely beyond possibility that Christensen may be elected. At any rate fellow Socialists and countrymen will do their best.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 5
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DANISH

Revyen, Aug. 22, 1903.

[JOHN W. HERTZ VICTIM OF FACTIONAL FIGHTS]

John W. Hertz has lost his position as chief clerk of the County Court as the result of some factional fights inside the Republican party.

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DANISH

Revyen, March 30, 1901.

/HERTZ RECEIVES APPOINTMENT AS COLLECTOR OF REVENUE/

Henry L. Hertz, who for many years has been Chief Clerk at the Board of Review was appointed last Monday, (March 25) by President McKinley to the post of Internal Revenue Collector for the First Illinois District. His predecessor was Fred E. Coyne, who, from April 1st is to be the new postmaster of Chicago.

Mr. Hertz is appointed for four years at salary of \$10,000 per year.

I F 5 (Swedish)
(Norwegian)

DANISH

Revyen, June 9, 1900.

[SCANDINAVIANS IN POLITICS]

Governor Tanner has just re-organized the West Side Park Board. Anton Pedersen, a Norwegian, was dropped as Park Commissioner. And James Jensen, a Dane, was fired as the superintendent of Humboldt Park.

Carter Harrison had kicked almost all Scandinavians out of the service of the city of Chicago, now it looks like Mr. Tanner is going to do the same to the Scandinavian in the State of Illinois.

James Jensen has been superintendent of Humboldt Park for six years, and he is everywhere recognized as an authority as to flowers and landscaping.

This is an insult to the Danish colony around Humboldt Park.

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 11, 1899.

[NOBER GOTTLIEB MADE ALTGELD'S CAMPAIGN MANAGER]

(Summary)

Nober Gottlieb who, in spite of his German name, is a good Dane, has been appointed campaign manager for John P. Altgeld. Mr. Gottlieb has a mother and a married sister here. He has for more than twenty years had a tea importing business on River Street. A couple of years ago he was nominated county commissioner on the anti-machine ticket of the Silver party.

Mr. Gottlieb is very popular with the Scandinavian group.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, Jan. 7, 1899.

[HENRY L. HERTZ SECURES ANOTHER POLITICAL POSITION]

(Summary)

Henry L. Hertz's term as State Treasurer is up, but he has already secured a job as clerk with the Board of Review, which pays from five to six thousand dollars a year. A nice little New Year's present from the Republican party.

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DANISH

Revyen, Nov. 12, 1898.

NIELS JUUL SUCCESSFUL AT POLLS

(Summary)

The well-known Danish lawyer, Niels Juul, was elected State senator by 14,183 votes. The candidate running against him got 10,004. Many Danes of the 14th Ward voted for Juul.

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DANISH

Revyen, July 23, 1898.

[DANES WIN POSTS AS DELEGATES]

(Summary)

At the primaries in the Fourth Ward the following Danes were among the delegates elected for the different conventions called by the Democrats: Carl A. Larsen, A. Nielsen, Paul Mickelsen, and Niels Olsen.

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DANISH

Revyen, July 2, 1898.

[PETER J. THORNUM SEEKS DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION]

(Summary)

Peter J. Thornum is seeking the nomination for county commissioner on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Thornum is endorsed by the Fourteenth Ward [organi-
zation] and The Scandinavian Cook County Democrats.

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DANISH

Revyen, June 11, 1898.

NIELS JUUL NOMINATED FOR SENATORIAL POST

The well-known Dane, Niels Juul, was nominated on the Republican ticket for senator from the Eleventh District.

Revyen, March 5, 1898.

[SCANDINAVIANS IN POLITICS]

About 50 Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes gathered in Jungs Hall last Tuesday to form a central committee for all Wards in Chicago, where there are Scandinavian voters, who voted democratic in 1896. Officers were elected and all Scandinavian democrats were invited to a big meeting on March 8th.

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DANISH

Revyen, March 6, 1897.

/SCANDINAVIAN MASS-MEETING/

An ad informs us that a political mass-meeting was held for all Scandinavians from the 14th Ward. The following were speakers: Edward C. Colson, Olaf F. Ray, and W. T. Mills, who all are running for election as Alderman.

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I F 5 (Norwegian)

DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 24, 1896.

[THE SCANDINAVIAN SECTION OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE]

The Scandinavian section of the Republican National Committee is divided into two parts, the Danish-Norwegian and the Swedish. The former committee consists of the following: John Andersen and Canute R. Matson of Chicago, Peter B. Nelson of Racine, Wisconsin, and A. E. Rice of Willmar, Minnesota. All campaign literature can be secured from the Honorable Julius Goldschmidt, Auditorium Building, Chicago.

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 26, 1896.

OLAF E. RAY RECEIVES DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR CONGRESSMAN

The Danish lawyer Olaf E. Ray has been selected as Democratic candidate for the Seventh Congressional District. He will soon be endorsed by his party in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-seventh wards.

As the Fourteenth Ward is very strongly Scandinavian, it is certain to give the candidate many votes.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DANISH

Revyen, May 23, 1896.

["CHARLEY" WOODMAN TURNED DOWN BY REPUBLICANS]

"Charley" Woodman, a Chicago Dane, who was elected to Congress from the Fourth District by a great majority two years ago, was refused renomination by the Republican party because he was too independent. In his place the party nominated D. W. Mills.

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DANISH

Skandinaven, April 5, 1893.

HENRY HERTZ INJURED IN AN ACCIDENT

A prominent Danish politician, Henry Hertz, met with an accident yesterday. He tried to jump on a street-car before it stopped. He missed and his left leg was smashed. Dr. Heckton and Dr. Fenger were called at once and the leg had to be amputated.

(Mr. Hertz was a very powerful man in Republican Party circles here in Chicago, for many years.)

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Mr. Ish

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 6, 1892.

HENRY L. HERTZ

The well-known Dane, Henry L. Hertz, has been nominated at the Republican convention in Springfield as candidate for State Treasurer.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 29, 1889.

AT THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

H. C. Michaelsen, the well-known Dane, has accepted the nomination for County Commissioner. He has lived in Chicago since 1869, and has contributed much toward building a real Danish group here on the Northwest side.

There is no doubt that with the election of Michaelsen the Scandinavians will be proud of their countryman.

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IV

DANIEL

Skandinavien, Oct. 10, 1900.

DANSKE FRIHEDS- og HUMANITÆTSPARTI
POLITIIS

The following Danes will run for office, either for a first term or for reelection: Emil Dreyer, one of the oldest settlers here and a man who has already done much for the colony; Henrik E. Nertz, who has held many political offices; Christian Rasmussen, editor and writer; Hans A. Nielsen; Alfred Mathiesen; and last but not least, J. A. Matheson, who will run this time for sheriff.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1875.

OPINIONS OF THE SCANDINAVIAN PRESS

"Hjemdal" the much read Danish newspaper says in today's edition: The enemies of the opposition party seem to believe that the best weapon against A. C. Hesing is the unveiling of his past. Fortunately for Mr. Hesing, it is just his past which entitles him to an office. If his opponents say that Hesing intends to rob the county treasury to pay his debts, they contradict themselves. It is stupidity to distrust a man on one hand as able to commit a crime and on the other hand to ascribe to him such noble feelings that for the love of his creditors and to satisfy his obligations towards them, he would be willing to jeopardize his good name and his position of leader of the opposition party in Cook County. There are few, who are able as well as A. C. Hesing to resist the enticements of a public office.

As long as Mr. Hesing fought in the ranks of the Republican Party, he did not lack recognition; unless the honors bestowed upon him by the Republicans

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1875.

were merely granted by them to keep him in the Republican fold. Should Mr. Hesing have asked them to pay his debts, as condition of his further co-operation, they would have paid them at once. No one doubts, that, should Mr. Hesing return to the Republican fold as a contrite son, he would be next year a rich man, due to Republican benevolence.

The prospect for Mr. Hesing's election is very good and we shall gladly give him our votes.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

**6. Graft and
Corruption**

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DANISH



Danish Times, Dec. 28, 1934.

(MR. WALLACE IN COURT)

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is already in court on one complaint alleging misconduct in his private affairs, and the time may come when he will be in court on another allegation of the same sort. As the principal stockholders in the Hi-Bred Seed company, he and his wife have been placed in a position to profit in the Government's acreage reduction program which he sponsored. The Government, thanks to Secretary Wallace, paid the farmers' bounty for planting fewer acres to corn; thereupon Mr. Wallace, the seed merchant, offered them an article (at a fancy price) which would enable them to grow almost as much corn as they ever did, despite the reduced acreage. His company even published advertisements in Wallace's Farmer to that effect. This may not be unethical, and it may not be go-getting in Mr. Wallace's eyes, but to others the words seem to fit.

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DANISH

Danish Times, April 6, 1934.

NEW DEAL CENTURIES OLD

(Editorial)

The charge of Secretary Ickes that rugged individualism is a relic of the past is merely a confirmation by that gentleman that he is a moral coward. Sheltered under the wing of bureaucracy, this man would relegate to the ash heap the fundamentals of character that are essential to human progress, namely: honesty, courage, faith, initiative, thrift, and justice. By seeking to banish these finer traits of humanity, this man under presidential sanction, places a premium upon legalized plundering, political pilfering and exploitation of human misery.

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Sept. 18, 1925.

GRAFT

King of the underworld, booze and beer runner Terry Druggan is supposed to be serving a sentence in a Chicago prison at the present time; but the "punishment" has taken on the appearance of a picnic.

Of course Terry paid for the privileges he enjoyed, and the newspapers have been busy discovering who has received the graft. It did not take long to arrive at a conclusion.

\$60,000 was the price Druggan paid for the privilege of walking in and out to visit his "dentist," in whose office he conducted his sinister business.

There has been some tension at police headquarters. One of the boys could not stand the heat and squealed so that a whole gang of high officials and prominent politicians had their summer vacation in Northern Wisconsin and elsewhere ruined, because they had to come home and try to check the scandal before too many incriminating facts had been revealed.

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Sept. 18, 1925.

And of course they succeeded. Already the next day all talk about federal investigation committees had vanished completely, and so had rumors about the State's Attorney's promise to indict all the public officials implicated.

The six or seven scoundrels who took the \$60,000.00 in payment for breaking the laws they have been paid for guarding and enforcing went unharmed, presumably now plotting a new and better "case."

By now they ought to have been on their way to the penitentiary.

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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 17, 1920.

SEEKING INFORMATION

(Editorial)

The following article was returned with thanks to the writer after having been submitted to the Chicago Daily News, the paper probably not desiring to hurt somebody's feelings by its publication:

Being a reader of the Daily News for over forty years, I have reached the conclusion that the Daily News is the fairest and most impartial of our daily papers. I, therefore, avail myself of the opportunity to ask a few questions which someone perhaps will answer, and thereby enlighten me and others on the subject. In reading your paper the other day, I find that the four men held to the grand Jury for murdering a labor leader had procured the services of four of our most able and brilliant lawyers. May I ask: what does this mean? Our State's Attorney claims to have sufficient evidence on hand to convict the men. But suppose the four lawyers by their



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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 17, 1920.

shrewdness and talent succeed in juggling to such an extent that the jury will render a verdict of not guilty. Does that mean that a man at any time can commit murder and go free providing he has the price to buy the talent, or does it mean that justice has been reduced to a piece of merchandise sold to anybody who wants to buy? Does it not tend to encourage lawlessness? If these lawyers succeed in freeing the accused men, our daily press will offer columns of praise and eulogy to the already well-known and honored barristers. The public in general will admire their wonderful achievements, while they themselves way down in their hearts (perhaps) feel that they have helped to defeat justice, but probably the profession makes allowance for all that.

Dear readers, if such things can happen in our courts, what can possibly happen in our legislative bodies where I understand about three hundred lawyers are representing the majority of the American people? Is there



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DANISH

Revyen, Apr. 17, 1920.

not cause for us to stop and think, cause to fill the mind and heart of every justice and liberty-loving true American with fear for the future? Would it not be high time for every loyal American to replace these gentlemen of lesiure with real men; men who would contribute to the maintainance of society, men engaged in constructive work, both mental and material. It would not be necessary for them to know their Webster, or to use more than ordinary words which the common people would understand, as long as they are true representatives of the welfare of the country and the people, men who would interpret the true spirit of our laws and constitution, and not try to buy it in honey combed amendments, but hold the grand old document aloft and let its shining ideal be burned into the heart of every man, woman, and child. Perhaps it would help to settle the unrest and discontent in our land. Perhaps it would drive away the red spectre that is raising its head everywhere, if the causes are removed. Then we could proudly tell the world: "This is God's country, and fit for industrious, law-abiding, justice and liberty-living people to live in.

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DITSON

Rever, Oct. 4, 1915.

THE ELECTRIC S.I. DNE

(Editorial)

The investigation into the magnificent swindle which was perpetrated by the Democratic machine at the last election in order to bring about the election of the Hearst-sponsored Macly Hogue, has resulted in a number of indictments, and it is to be hoped that proper punishment will be meted out to those guilty in the plot.

It is important to discover the real "brains" of the conspiracy. They seem to be more dangerous and nervy than even the old notorious "Tweed Ring" in New York, and undoubtedly the authorities, if they want to should be able to comprehend these crooks.

Turn on the screws, Mr. Northrup!

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DANISH

Revyen, May 24, 1913.

(Editorial)

The systematic fraud which was organized last year in order to secure the election of the Democrat Macclay Hoyne as State's attorney, and to which Revyen repeatedly called attention, is now beginning to cause alarm in official political circles, and even within the capitalistic press.

The official recount of the ballots, which has just been completed, reduces Hoyne's original majority by 5,000 votes, and increases the number of ballots cast for the socialistic candidate, .. Cunnea, by 4,000. About 2,000 ballots are doubtful, and it has furthermore been discovered that in a number of precincts more votes have been cast than there are qualified voters, while in others there are fewer ballots than there should be, according to the official list. Hoyne was originally given majority of a little more than 14,000, and it may therefore be assumed that if the election had been properly conducted he would have been defeated by Cunnea.



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DANISH

Revyen, May 24, 1913.

It should not be difficult to find and expose those that are responsible for this election swindle; but we don't expect that any effort will be made to that effect. It is now being proposed to have Hoyne himself make an investigation of the case, and if he does, one can easily guess the result.



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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 1, 1913.

[FRAUD IN CHICAGO ELECTIONS]

(Editorial)

The recount of votes cast for State's attorney during the recent election is being conducted under the supervision of the court, but it is not yet completed. However, indications are that fraudulent voting has been prevalent in almost every precinct in the city of Chicago, and that the victory of the Democratic candidate was due only to fraud.

Revyen, Mar. 1, 1913.

Fraudulent voting betrays a greater degree of corruption in our public life than anticipated by any one, and it constitutes a danger serious enough for our democratic institutions to become alarmed. It should be publicly condemned throughout the country.

The capitalistic Democratic and Republican press maintain a rather indifferent attitude, and the moral preachers and reformers who usually are the first to complain in any other instance, are also silent, as are their respective organs.

There can only be one answer to this problem, namely, that these

Revyen, Mar. 1, 1913.

parties think it important to keep a socialist out of a high public office and "the end justifies the means."

The general lack of a sense of and a demand for justice is even more dangerous and discouraging than the fact that corrupt politicians have deceived the public, because the first leaves out the hope for improvement until the socialist movement has established a higher public morale.

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DANISH

Revyen, Oct. 21, 1911.

GRAFT

(Editorial)

p.2.....A member of the Chicago police force, with the rank of lieutenant, has been convicted of graft and dismissed. But anybody idiotic enough to believe that this action will improve the personnel and conditions in the police department, as long as the Republicans or the Democrats are in power, ought to be locked up in an institution for the feeble minded.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30270

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DANISH

Revyen, (The Review) Mar. 11, 1911.

OUR NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

(Editorial)

Our new Secretary of the Interior, Walter L. Fisher of Chicago, fits perfectly into the general pattern. He is as changeable as a chameleon, and slippery as an eel; one can never determine where he stands nor for how long. There is only one point on which we can be absolutely sure; he will always be found at the spot where the richest crumbs fall from the capitalistic table.

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DANISH

Revyen, Sept. 14, 1907.

THE CITY COUNCIL AND THE TELEPHONE CONCESSION

(Editorial)

The Chicago City Council has postponed its decision on whether or not to renew the concession held by the old Telephone Company of Chicago. But don't fool yourself by thinking that the City Council has the benefit of the public in mind and is trying to stop exploitation practices in this particular line by establishing a publicly owned telephone system. Oh no! The reason for the postponement is simply that a new telephone company has been incorporated, and through the assistance of part of the capitalistic press the new company is trying to grab the concession. It is for what is "in it" that the alderman postponed action. They want to be on the side where the highest price is offered for the monopoly.

WPA 1113 PROD. 30275

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Revyen, Feb. 28, 1903.

DANISH

[ALDERMEN'S BRIBES]

(Editorial)

During the last days a number of Chicago aldermen have been accused of accepting bribes.

Hardly anyone is surprised at this, as far as doubting the truth of these accusations, in spite of the fact they come from a source which itself is more soiled and disgusting than anything else in public life namely the Municipal Voters League.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV

DANISH

Skandinaven (Daily edition), Mar. 15, 1884.

[POOR JUDGMENT]

The County Commissioners have appointed Louis Pio as County architect and head of the County Hospital.

Mr. Pio was born in Copenhagen, Denmark. His background is rather varied. He was appointed second Lieutenant in the Danish Army in 1864, he afterwards became a teacher, and later a journalist. He came to America in the seventies. We feel that Mr. Pio is far from qualified for these posts. He is not a Doctor nor is he an architect. We think that the county has again given its "favors" in the wrong quarters. We may just as well appoint a barber to design battleships, or a tailor as a Civil Engineer.

We give Mr. Pio just one month before he gets his dismissal slip.



I. ATTITUDES
G. War

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DANISH



Danish Times, Nov. 3, 1933.

TWILIGHT OF CIVILIZATION

(Editorial)

Today's civilization is on the verge of ruin. Unless a radical change of heart comes over the entire world, it will sink to a depth from which it may never recover. The Pollyannas, of course, refuse to take this statement seriously, but laugh it off with a pshaw, and a negative look into things. Consider, only a short while ago, when millions of young men, the very flower of the world's manhood, were dumped into the bosom of Mother Earth years before their time, while other millions, cheated of a premature grave, returned from the war maimed and disillusioned, cursing the day they were born. Did the War teach us anything? No indeed, a thousand time no! With our hands still stained with blood from the last struggle, we are again being shaped for further combat.



Danish Times, Nov. 3, 1933.

About two thousand years ago, man started on the right path when the Occident adopted Christianity, and for a while, it actually looked as though man would turn his entire energies towards the road leading to brotherly love and kindness. But man's lofty aspirations were soon defeated by his stupidity in failing to wisely use his powers, and correctly harness his strength. For instance, we find that our inventive genius, today far more occupied with life destroying than lifesaving devices. We have perfected marvelous achievements in architecture, but on the other hand, make devices to destroy them, not unlike a foolish child who inflates a balloon to a glorious size and is not content till he bursts it.

For instance, think of Robert Fulton, and his idea of a boat to be driven by steam power. This idea doubtless facilitated commerce, but the innocent looking sidewheeler of his dreams, thanks to man's ingenuity, has since developed into a floating fort whose cannons spatter and spray death inflicting

Danish Times, Nov. 3, 1933.

bullets whenever the occasion arises. If no occasion arises, we create an imaginary foe, usually a nation too weak to defend itself. Even worse than the battleship is the dreaded submarine.

That man is still high-minded, is evidenced by the fleets of airships and bombing planes. Being piloted by good Christians, one would naturally think that their mission in the clouds would be a communication with loftier spirits supposed to inhabit those realms and from them receive inspiration to cease butchering of those on earth. This is not the case, but instead, a few well-directed bombs soon dispel such illusions, and we realize that the plane is used mainly for destruction. **Man** is indeed smart, so much so that he eventually outwits himself. Not content with building, we destroy, and naturally civilization suffers, and is going on the downgrade. In fact the "Zeitgeist," seems to indicate that our appetite for destruction will cease only after God himself has been dethroned by the ingenuity of man.

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DANISH

Danish Times, Jan. 30, 1931.

POTPOURRI

(Editorial)

Within a comparatively short time, French war heroes have crossed the Great Divide, and the hero worshippers throughout the world have shed tears and lamented over this great loss. Meanwhile, the real heroes, the shock troops who during the actual conflict were blown to atoms and scattered all over the battlefields of France, have almost been forgotten. As for the heroes who miraculously escaped the blood-drenched scene of strife, their heroism has been repaid with only shattered nerves. One look at our returned heroes and their plight should cover with shame the countenance of every so-called patriot. War, it seems, is safe only for generals.

Many an honest man has been left at the crossroad by the unthinking mob, which, because of lack of understanding and appreciation of real worth, sees in the truth-seeker only the shadow of its own shortcomings.



Danish Times, Jan. 30, 1931.

One of the current books well worth reading is called The Conquest of Happiness. To the average person, this name might seem rather paradoxical, for at best man can conceive only of the pursuit, and not the actual conquest of that elusive something which beckons to us, but is always just around the corner. Conquest on the battlefield leaves destruction in its wake. Likewise, in the conquest of happiness it also becomes necessary to destroy our old habits of wrong thinking. If we conquer, from this chaos will eventually emerge peace. After all, is this not the first step toward happiness?

Our inferiority complex shows itself in many different ways. One of the most commonly suffered is our fear of being misjudged and underestimated by our friends and associates. Doubtless that is the only reason why so many of us live beyond our means. "What fools these mortals be."

Of all the philosophers since time immemorial, no one is less understood than Nietzsche and the world has never quite been able to accept his views. The main reason for this, no doubt, is that he was so far ahead of his time

Danish Times, Jan. 30, 1931.

that only a Morris Cohen, better known to the Danes as George Brandes, could really understand and appreciate this so-called madman. On the other hand, those mediocre scribes who are always ready to poke fun at what they cannot fathom, and who delight in throwing inflammatory criticism at this unfortunate but great philosopher, fail to realize that by ~~their~~ ridicule they are only proving to the world that Nietzsche was right.

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, Nov.27,1925.

THE WAY OF THE GOVERNOR.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

p.4.....It happened during the World War. The Jacob Riis League worked hard for the Liberty Loan. A large meeting was planned in West Pullman, but nobody wanted to take the responsibility of conducting the meeting without being assured that the "Governor" would come and speak. I promised to contact him, which I did the same evening, and explained the situation. The "Governor's" answer came quickly.

"I am going to St.Louis on Saturday; Omaha on Monday; from there to New York, and c
be back in Chicago next Saturday morning, Call the meeting!"

Together on Saturday, we drove the long way out to West Pullman, where a brilliant meeting greeted us. The "Governor" spoke, and "Liberty Loan" subscriptions flowed in. He, himself, subscribed for a large amount, as he did wherever he went.

Danska Tidende og Revyen, Nov. 27, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Altogether \$25,000 was subscribed. Late that night we drove back north and when he left me, I received a hand-clasp which almost electrified me. That hand-clasp and the energy which radiated from his eyes I shall never forget, and the effects were noticeable in my work long after the cessation of hostilities.

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Nov. 13, 1925.

PEACE

(Editorial)

The noise of bells and factory whistles and the colorful decorations commemorating Armistice Day last Wednesday reminded us forcefully of the cold day in November seven years ago when the world resounded with the mighty and relieving word: Peace!

That was the end of the great battle to save the world for democracy. Hundreds of thousands of young lives had been sacrificed, homes had been destroyed by the thousands, and billions of dollars worth of property had been ruined. With a blood-stained laurel wreath Uncle Sam retired from the earsplitting roar of Europe's battlefields.

For those whose participation in the venture was limited to investment in

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Nov. 13, 1925.

Liberty bonds, or to sharing the discomforts prevalent at home during the war, the memories are quickly vanishing. They celebrate Armistice Day and think no more about it.

But in millions of homes in Europe and America sorrowing mothers fondle the pictures of their slain sons while their eyes are blinded with tears. No battle was ever won which mothers did not have to pay for--with the highest price that any one could demand.

The whole world will have to suffer for this madness, maybe for a hundred years or more. And what was accomplished? Nothing! Oh, yes; maybe we shall have peace as long as the losing countries remain crushed, checked in their progress, and industrially paralyzed. Their resistance was broken in the nick of time because many of the so-called victors are on the verge of bankruptcy.

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times), Nov. 13, 1925.

The great powers dictate the negotiations, sign treaties, and impose rules and regulations on the rest. We shall have peace for a couple of years, all right; but wait and see what will happen when the wounds inflicted on the defeated nations are healed.

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) July 10, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AMERICA'S DAY OF DEFENSE

It looks like we will not avoid having a "Day of Defense" as a permanent institution. On that day we are going to pay homage to our military power, and everybody, who has a chance is going to wear a uniform. Bayonets shall glitter in the sun, and the roar of big guns will be heard everywhere. The common people are going to be effectively reminded that their welfare depends on whether we have a strong army or not. We are going to be intoxicated with enthusiasm over such a display of military might. Certainly it costs money to maintain a capable army; but we are to be convinced that we are getting our money's worth.

And foreign governments shall be awe struck - friend and foe - where the American Eagle shakes its wings. -

We used to look at European governments with contempt because they used more than half of their revenues to prepare themselves for war. They surely succeeded in getting the war - for which coming generations will have to pay and suffer.

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DANISH

Dansk Tidende (Danish Times) July 10, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Now the United States is going to join in the armament race. Certain elements have tasted blood and are now sponsoring a drive to make America military minded. These elements were not here before the war. Our modest army did not put on military displays; but now military preparation has to be pushed in the foreground on every occasion.

By means of special favors our colleges and universities attempt to induce our young men to join some military organization. In every boy's life there is a period during which he likes to play with weapons and wishes to become a soldier, and his attention is easily attracted when called upon in due time. It is more difficult to awake the interest of university students. Therefore the special favors.

The military minded press writes enthusiastically about how successful the event was. "Twenty million people participated in the demonstrations," said Tribune. To be sure, it is important to have people believe that the entire nation was behind the show so that Mr. Citizen would make a fool of himself if he too were not there. - A lot of people don't dare oppose what they are led to believe is an expression of public opinion.

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A couple of days later, however, the minister of war expressed his dissatisfaction concerning the scant participation and public approval in general. We hoped to be able to work up some enthusiasm through legislation.

Patriotic speakers emphasized the fact that military expedition only were responsible for the making of this great country. "We have won every foot of soil in our fight with the Indians," says Tribune. "It is the sacred duty of every citizen to bear arms in defence of his country as is it his duty to defend his wife and children," said an admiral somewhere.

We are discussing the "Theory of Evolution" these days; it is queer that nobody discover an aspect of that theory called: "The History of Moral Evolution."

Quite sure, we killed the Indians and took possession of their country but who is willing to acknowledge this method of procedure as morally justified now-a-days? At any rate our government would not pursue a different course of action. It would negotiate a purchase of the land, pay for it and accept that method as satisfactory. There was a time when a person had to defend his home and family arms in hand; but that is not

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even permissible now. There was a time also when it was consistant with good morals to kill one's mother-in-law if she had grown too old to be useful around the house. But all of this belong to the past.

Thus, since individual morals have improved considerably we should expect that national morals had also improved correspondingly. Can it be possible that development in this respect can be shown only through the display of bigger and better tool of murder? We don't think so.

Recently there were troubles over in China. Foreign nationalities have seized territories, even whole sections of Chinese cities where they demand rights and protection. The foreigners refuse to make themselves subjects to the laws of the country and demand ample protection in case of trouble. There are conditions to which Americans would never agree. Neither will the Chinese for very long.

What does the American government do in a case of that sort? It sends an invitation to the Chinese government to send a delegation to a conference in Washington where

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these troubles will be made subject for discussion in order to come to an understanding as to the justification of the privileges claimed or already acquired by the White man in China.

According to the Tribune this invitation had a very calming effect in China.

Of course it had. But why did not the U.S. Government threaten China with military invasion? When peace is supposed to **depend** on arms, why then hold conferences? Isn't it because we, despite military propaganda, are slowly working ourselves towards the conviction that nothing can be actually accomplished by the use of arms?

Instead of listening to the military propaganda, it would be well for us to listen to and think about what President Coolidge said in Washington the other day.

The President reminded his listeners that it was important not only to bring about a cessation of **hostilities**, but also to bring permanent peace to the world. "Nation of the world have tried to settle their differences by means of arms, but it was a

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total failure. The welfare of humanity is based on a state of permanent peace and justice to all. If that which **we accumulate**, build up or create in times of peace shall repeatedly be destroyed in times of war, humanity will be doomed to eternal slavery."

These are statements worth considering. Perhaps it would not be out of the way in this connection to call attention to a statement from the Bible: "He who lives by his sword shall perish by the sword."

Christ thus expressed figuratively a fact which has been affirmed repeatedly throughout the history of mankind, but which this generation apparently attempts to ignore.

The fewer "Days of Defenses" we get in this country the better.

Fortunately, most people preferred to celebrate the event by going on a picnic instead of staying home and looking at the military parades.

Signed,

A. Th. Dorf.

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DANISH

Danish Times, Oct. 1, 1921.

EXTRA

A. Franck Philipson, the discoverer of "Liquid Death," is again in the public eye. The United States Government has equipped two hundred planes with sprayers and placed an order with Philipson for two thousand tons of "Liquid Death," which will be ready for use in event of War in less than twenty four hours. Again a Dane is honored.



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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 26, 1921.

FRANCK PHILIPSON'S "LIQUID DEATH"

Franck-Philipson's new discovery "Liquid Death," is said to be so toxic that three drops applied to the skin will kill.

Of the new discovery, Mr. Philipson says: "I realize, of course, the extreme destruction in the use of such means, but I believe that the use of such weapons may achieve the desired results, and possibly prevent war in the future."

The discovery was offered to the United States Government.



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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 13, 1920.

DENMARK REGAINS LOST PROVINCES

(Editorial)

In returning to Denmark of her own free will after about sixty years of subjection to Germany, Scleswig furnishes another illustration of the truth that a people of any spirit can never be permanently enslaved, never completely assimilated by the conqueror. It is also an illustration of the truth that the Germans, though conquerors, are not colonizers. Their failure with Alsace-Lorraine was no more pronounced than their failure with Schleswig or Poland, and it is, therefore, much cause for rejoicing that the allied victory has spared Europe a still larger share of Germany's domination.

The return of Schleswig to Denmark is another installment of their self-determination for which America went to War, and for which we could do even more if we were a member of the League of Nations, and that not by warfare so much as by its prevention.



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DANISH

Revyen, May 17, 1919.

DANISH PROTEST

(Editorial)

While most European nations seem to be on the alert to get all they can out of the peace treaty in the form of territory, people, or other advantages, little Denmark respectfully declines to get any more than is hers by right and national sympathies.

The Danes of North Slesvig, in conjunction with the Danish government and parliament decided on a certain line north of which there are Danes in sufficient number to justify reunion with Denmark. The commission representing Denmark before the peace tribunal expounded this line and the reasons why.



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DANISH

Revyen, May 17, 1919.

But the peacemakers, according to the official summary of the preliminary plans, seem to be in favor of placing the Danish border line far more to the south than proposed by the Danes themselves, and have been providing for plebiscites in territories largely populated by Germans, or people with German sympathies.

Many of these may, under the circumstances, vote for casting their lot with Denmark, at least temporarily. But Denmark does **not** want any such additions. She wants national unity, not any additional territory or people that may be a source of unrest and danger from within and without.

The Danes, therefore, are protesting, as will be seen from the following



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DANISH

Revyen, May 17, 1919.

cabled information from Copenhagen, dated May 13:

"Both chambers of Danish Parliament yesterday, in joint confidential sitting, discussed a situation created by peace conditions in and around Slesvig. The following resolution was adopted by a majority, consisting of Left party, radical party, socialists, and the conservative, Professor Birck:

"While the Danish Parliament expresses its satisfaction at the prospect that the coming peace will bring the fulfillment of the national hopes of the Danish people, it insists on its resolution of October 23, 1918, and on the wishes expressed towards the allied and associated powers in Paris with regard to the voting zone in Slesvig by the parliamentary delegation

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DANISH

Revyen, May 17, 1919.

representing all parties, and by the representatives of the Danish Electors Association in Slesvig. Parliament still sticks to the opinion that a plebiscite on the basis of these wishes will afford best guarantee for the national future of the Danish people.

The resolution of October 23, 1918, declared that no change in the present position of Slesvig, other than an arrangement in accordance with the principle of nationalities is consistent with the Danish peoples' wishes, feelings, and interests."

Dissatisfaction on account of the plebescite provisions for southern Slesvig is also reflected in the Danish press, according to cables sent to American papers.



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DANISH

Revyen, May 17, 1919.

The political committee of the Rigsdag has telegraphed the Danish minister at Paris that the government and the Rigsdag insist in this connection on the enforcement of the principle of nationality.



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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 8, 1919.

DANIA VICTORY TABLET

Dania Home Guards have decided to commemorate the services given by our boys during the War by presenting a Victory Tablet to each one who saw service in this country or overseas.

It is a permanent, substantial, refined and elegant memento of his part and activity in the world war. It is made of bronze on a rich, dull finished mahogany base, the service star and allied flags enameled in colors, the inscription is etched throughout and the name plate is engraved. It contains nothing whatever suggesting the cheap or spectacular, and is designed and issued to the ideal it commemorates.



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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 8, 1919.

The service flag has beautifully served its purpose, and we wish the victory tablet to take its place in every home of the boys whose parents are members of the Home Guards, or of Society Dania, or the Ladies' Society.

The American people for generations to come will remember and point proudly to the part our boys played in winning the World War just as surely as gratitude and love of our country are engraved in their hearts.

The Dania Home Guards are taking pride in presenting this memento, and we think we have reason to believe the boys will feel proud and honored by being remembered by the societies of their fathers and mothers.

This memento will be ready for distribution on the evening when our Home

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DANISH

Revyen, Mar. 8, 1919.

Reception will take place in Dania Hall, which will be announced at the proper time.

Yours very truly,
The Committee